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THE REPORT ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.

To at least one class of thoughtful persons the advent of the new year brings much encouragement. The publication, by the United States Bureau of Education, of the Report of the Committee on Secondary School Studies, appointed by the National Educational Association at the

annual meeting held in the summer of 1892, is an event of capital importance to educators, and brings with it the promise of many long-needed reforms. The Committee in question, consisting of ten members, with President Eliot as chairman, undertook to consider the entire subject of secondary education, for the purpose of pointing out the defects in our existing systems of instruction, and of indicating the needed reforms. The Committee, in pursuance of this aim, determined to organize Conferences, of ten members each, upon the following subjects: 1, Latin; 2, Greek; 3, English; 4, Other Modern Languages; 5, Mathematics; 6, Physics, Astronomy, and Chemistry; 7, Natural History (Biology, including Botany, Zoölogy, and Physiology); 8, History, Civil Government, and Political Economy; 9, Geography (Physical Geography, Geology, and Meteorology). Having made a selection of ninety experienced educators for these Conferences, the Committee prepared for their consideration a list of questions and topics for discussion, covering all the vital points of both theory and practice. Their work thus outlined, the Conferences met, a little over a year ago, and held sessions of three days each. From these sessions reports were drawn up and submitted to the Committee of Ten. This Committee then met, digested and summarized the nine reports, and prepared its own report from the materials thus furnished. The publication now before us includes the Report of the Committee and the nine reports of the Conferences. It represents the best judgment of a hundred picked educators upon a great variety of subjects, and thus bears an authority beyond that which has ever before attached to an educational document published in this country and dealing with our own educational problems.

By far the most striking feature of these reports is the unanimity with which their main conclusions were reached. Two of the Conferences presented minority reports, and one member of the Committee felt constrained to do likewise; but these dissentient opinions relate to a few points only, and leave the general agreement but little impaired. When we consider the great differences in practice that obtain in different sections of the country, it was

to be expected that the opinions expressed in the Conferences would exhibit many an irreconcilable divergence. Instead of this (to quote from the document) "the nine reports are characterized by an amount of agreement which quite surpasses the most sanguine anticipations." One important and far-reaching illustration of this agreement may be given. It is a view commonly held by persons of considerable intelligence that fitting for college is one thing, and general education quite another. Consequently, a large proportion of high-school programmes provide distinct courses for these two objects, courses distinct not only in subject-matter (which they probably should be) but in the methods of instruction employed. To get an expression of opinion upon this point, the Committee put the following question to the Conferences: "Should the subject be treated differently for pupils who are going to college, for those who are going to a scientific school, and for those who, presumably, are going to neither?" The answer came in no uncertain accents, being an absolutely unanimous negative. In other words, "ninety-eight teachers, intimately concerned either with the actual work of American secondary schools, or with the results of that work as they appear in students who come to college, unanimously declare that every subject which is taught at all in a secondary school should be taught in the same way and to the same extent to every pupil so long as he pursues it, no matter what the probable destination of the pupil may be, or at what point his education is to cease." The significance of this statement needs no explanation. It should once for all upset a superstition that has operated, and still operates, to complicate school programmes, and to provide one set of students with a training inferior to that received by others, in the mistaken hope of being helpful to them. Of course, this decision is only another way of saying that education is the business of the educator; but even so obvious a truth as that, while admitted in the abstract, is often denied in the concrete by the well-meaning but misguided persons who prate about what they call "practical" education.

The moderation of the demands made by the Conferences is another noteworthy feature of this report. Educators are apt to attach so much importance to their several specialties as to make for them claims impossible to meet in the aggregate. It was feared by many that so much would be asked as to make reform seem impracticable. But, so far from this being the

case, it is found, upon tabulation of the results, that to concede all the demands of all the Conferences would burden the high-school course with but fifty per cent more work than it can be expected to undertake. This being the case, it is obviously easy to compress the revised course within working limits by slightly reducing the demands of the Conferences, and by allowing the elective principle to have some play. How easily this may be done, without seriously impairing the value of the recommendations, is clearly shown by the specimen courses formulated in the Report of the Committee. But to accomplish the much-needed reforms, one thing is absolutely essential. Much of the work now done in the high schools must be put into the elementary years, and place must be made for it by a more rational treatment of the elementary subjects. Unless school boards and superintendents are prepared to do this, they might as well attempt to do nothing. The glaring fact in our elementary education is that the American child, as compared with the French or German child, loses two years somewhere between the ages of six and fourteen. These two years are mainly wasted upon arithmetic and formal grammar; and our report indicates very accurately the points at which the knife must be applied. By suitable excisions, joined with scientific methods of instruction, those two years may be saved to the child. The Report also shows very distinctly what should be done with them. Work in elementary science, the beginnings of algebra and geometry, ancient history, and the introduction of Latin or a modern language at the age of twelve, are the suggestions made; and without the courage to adopt them there is little hope of accomplishing much in the way of reform.

We have admitted that the elective principle may possibly be allowed some play in the high school. But we believe that it should be accepted with great caution, and closely guarded against abuse. In this respect we think that the tendency of the Report is to countenance a dangerous latitude. It is suggested, for example, that the colleges might accept as a qualification for admission a stated amount of work done in a specified number of subjects, with little or no regard to the selection of those subjects. Thus, "every youth who entered college would have spent four years in studying a few subjects thoroughly; and, on the theory that all the subjects are to be considered equivalent in educational rank for the purposes of admis-

sion to college, it would make no difference which subjects he had chosen from the programme—he would have had four years of strong and effective mental training.” We are glad that one member of the Committee dissented so strongly from this and similar passages that he felt bound to make a minority report. “All such statements,” says this dissenter, “are based upon the theory that, for the purposes of general education, one study is as good as another,—a theory which appears to me to ignore philosophy, psychology, and the science of education. It is a theory which makes education formal, and does not consider the nature and value of the content.” Some studies, such as the ancient or modern languages, the English language and literature, mathematics, and physical science, must be treated as absolutely essential, and the courses must be so framed that no student, by any sort of election or substitution, can escape them. In this matter the position of the minority report seems to us impregnable.

The document now under discussion is so carefully considered and so rich in suggestions that many pages of *THE DIAL* would be required to do it justice. We can, at present, only note in the briefest way a few of its special features. At every possible point it places emphasis upon the fact that without competent teachers the best of systems is valueless. There is no doubt that the schools of this country need good teachers much more than they need good courses or anything else. That the studies included in a course should work together, and that each subject should contribute to the others, are points frequently urged in this Report, and cannot be urged too often. History and literature and natural science should go hand in hand, and all should give training in the use of the English language. Especially should this latter aim be furthered by all foreign language work. Good English, spoken and written, should be demanded upon all occasions. As for translation into English, the following, from the report of the Latin Conference, is the law and the prophets: “The student should be taught to regard translation, not as a means of finding out what his author has said, but as, on the one hand, a way of making it clear to his instructor that he has understood, and, on the other, an exercise in expression,—a literary exercise,—in his own tongue.” In modern no less than in classical language work, the ability to read is, of course, the main object; and this is emphatically proclaimed by the Conference

upon that subject. Much stress is laid upon the necessity of laboratory work in all science instruction, but no countenance is given to the notion that pupils in the laboratory are “engaged in rediscovering the laws of Nature.” It is pregnantly suggested that not science alone, but history and other subjects, need apparatus and the introduction of methods akin to those used in the laboratory. No provision is made for drawing as a separate study; but this is with the understanding that drawing is, like writing, to be early begun, and used freely in all the stages of education. The suggestion that the study of civil government should be comparative is wise, as is also the suggestion that physiology should be studied at a very late period in the course. It is also far better to devote a full year (as recommended) to either botany or zoölogy (the former being preferable) than to give a half-year to each, as is so frequently done. We might go on indefinitely approving of the specific recommendations of the Report, but enough has been said to show how comprehensive and practical a document it is, and how thoroughly it stands for the accepted principles of scientific pedagogics.

On the other hand, we are compelled to single out two or three features of the Report for adverse criticism. The English Conference, for example, almost ignores the historical study of English literature. While it is true enough that “the mechanical use of ‘manuals of literature’ should be avoided, and the committing to memory of names and dates should not be mistaken for culture,” it is also true, in our opinion, that the following suggestion does not offer an adequate treatment of the subject: “In the fourth year, however, an attempt may be made, by means of lectures or otherwise, to give the pupil a view of our literature as a whole, and to acquaint him with the relations between periods.” We cannot concur with the recommendation of the Conference on history to omit economics from the high-school course. The incidental instruction in economic topics proposed as a substitute will not do. No science whose scope and subject-matter are as strictly defined as are those of economics can possibly be imparted by such haphazard and desultory instruction. And there is absolutely nothing more important for the graduate of an American high school to know than the elements of a science of which the practical problems will confront him at every period of his life, and of which ignorance will cost him dear both as a man and a citizen. The Conference on physics,

chemistry, and astronomy includes in its report one resolution which we believe to be indefensible. Chemistry is made to precede physics, although it is admitted that this order "is plainly not the logical one." The only reason given for the resolution is that physics should have the benefit of as much mathematics as possible, and for this reason should come late in the course. Fortunately, we have in this case a minority report which might have been made more forcible than it is, and which will convince most readers that the position of the majority is untenable. Fortunately, also, the Committee has, in the construction of its tentative programmes, ignored this unhappy recommendation, and restored physics to its proper place as a necessary preparation for the study of chemistry.

On the whole, much good may be expected to result from the work of the Conferences. The Report is printed as a Government document, and, as such, will be freely circulated. It should get into the hands of every serious teacher in the country. Its recommendations will, if generally carried out, result in a system combining uniformity and elasticity in happy proportions. They make for good teaching in the essentials, and they do not make for rigidity. It is probably fortunate that local initiative in educational matters counts with us for so much as it does. Centralization has its advantages, but it has also its evils. When it operates to reduce a system to a condition of mechanical uniformity, regulating the activity of its teachers in the minutest detail, prescribing for them methods and imposing upon them text-books, it becomes a curse rather than a blessing, for it suppresses the individuality of the teacher, and thus strikes at the root of all vital effort towards the inculcation of knowledge. The Report of the Committee of Ten has no such object in view. It seeks to stimulate rather than to repress endeavor; it is meant to be followed in the spirit rather than in the letter. It cannot well fail to exert a far-reaching and an enduring influence upon American education.

THE "STAR" SYSTEM IN PERIODICALS.

Even an unobservant reader must have noticed a change which in the last few years has come over the spirit of that form of periodical generally known as the Review. Two successive steps have helped to transform the dignified, impersonal review of thirty years ago into the decidedly personal, wide-

awake, not to say flippant, magazine of to-day. The first innovation substituted signed for unsigned articles. The second introduced the system of solicited contributions, or what might be called the aggregation of great names on the title-page. The editor, nowadays, scans with a journalistic eye the horizon of passing events, and, sending direct to the chief hero in each day's drama, requests him to tell the world what he has done, through the medium of his review, whose check he begs to enclose. Thirty years ago, we read an anonymous review by John Smith on General Jones's famous march to the sea. Ten years ago, we read John Smith's signed article on the same subject. To-day we read General Jones's article, "How I Marched to the Sea."

As the new departure seems to be a financial success, nothing more need be said to justify it from the publisher's point of view. It cannot be denied that the interest of the majority of people to-day is centred in the newspaper: their talk is about men of newspaper fame—partisan leaders, popular preachers, socialists, reformers, or society stars. It only required a shrewd business man to see that that magazine would be most popular which should treat only of those topics that fill the papers, in articles written by the very men of whom the papers are talking. By making itself over, as it were, into a bright, crisp, superior sort of monthly newspaper, the review assures itself of a reading public.

Nor is the benefit all on the publisher's side. It is most plausibly asserted, that what this bustling world of readers wants is, not a long, exhaustive, and exhausting essay, by an outsider, but a short, clear, telling summary of events to date, by the man who knows most about them. As the review editor skilfully puts it, Which is better reading, the description of a political contest written by a bystander, or a vivid account of the encounter from the participants inside the ring?—a correspondent's description of a battle, or the commanding general's? In short, is it better to get your information second-hand, or straight from the the fountain-head?

Yet this argument is specious. By degrees the reader becomes conscious of certain drawbacks among the many advantages of the new system. Its two marked features are that the articles are solicited, and that many of the authors are not writers. Each of these brings about results not altogether pleasing.

In the first place, if contributions are solicited, they have to be published. Under the old *régime*, an editor's chief duty was rejection; and rejections he sometimes made with a high and mighty hand. But if one, by immense exertion, secures the promise of an article from the Sultan of Turkey on "What I know about Harems," and announces its publication in the blackest of headlines, one can scarcely refuse to print it when received, or ask its august author to revise. An adroit editor would probably find for himself some loop-hole of escape, did the noble author know more about harems than

could well appear on the pages of an American magazine. But we may be sure that the article would never be rejected, or amended, simply because its author chose to know nothing about harems, or knew only what was trite and tiresome.

It may often happen, too, that an article is asked for at a time when a great man has other things to do, and that accordingly we do not get his best, however flattered he may be at being recognized as the spokesman of his party. We may be sure that the author of a new Tariff Bill cares more for its passage than he does to explain it in six magazine pages. Else why should some of these much advertised articles be as tasteless and formal as a school-boy's essay?—unless, indeed, that other painful suggestion be true, that they are from the facile pens of private secretaries, and only signed with the great name.

But, beside these difficulties inherent in the solicited contribution, the striking fact remains that the majority of the writers, made up of the prominent men of the time, are not writers at all, either by profession or experience. For the odds always are, that the man accustomed to handle men and things will not be able to handle words as well. To be sure, the theory is advanced that he who has anything worth the telling will find a way to tell it; and there are some conspicuous examples, like General Grant, to prove it. Nevertheless there is something called literary art; and a very brave man, one finds, may tell a very poor story. That Workingman Jones organized, and carried to a successful close, the renowned and picturesque strike on the Arizona Central Railroad is no proof that he will not make a lamentable failure in trying to tell us how he did it.

Aside from this lack of literary skill, for which a man eager to impart information may be pardoned, there is another difficulty lying across his path. The leading men of any calling have their attention so completely absorbed by its countless details, that for them to give a clear and concise description of it is almost impossible. They live too much in the intense, white light of their subject to see its proper proportions, and relation to the surrounding objects. To the distinguished Professor Pterodactyl, by far the most interesting and important detail of Paleontology is the discussion now waging between him and Professor Trilobite, as to what animal once owned the second toe, which has just been found in the Lower Miocene of Wyoming. To us, the unlearned "general readers," the only interesting things in Paleontology are a few general principles which to Professor Pterodactyl are but the a, b, c's of his science, and worthy of mention only in primers. The writer who is primarily something else, is too apt to assume that his readers understand those details which to him are a matter of course, and expends his energy on such points of special importance as at the time happen to be of immediate concern to himself.

Notwithstanding all this, it would seem that from

these new writers we ought to get a freshness of information, a spiciness of authentic gossip, elsewhere unattainable. From the men who are making history, may we not expect the most informing glimpses of how it is made? And yet the candid reader must confess, it is seldom that we get it. When one comes to think about the matter, however, it becomes plain that the man in authority, the man most deeply interested in any affair, is just the one who cannot reveal secrets, or lay bare the idiosyncracies of his associates. If he is deeply interested, he cannot be non-partisan. If he be the Silver King or the Gold Bug, his opinions must have that proper metallic ring which his followers expect. If the Democratic Senator from Alaska gives us an article on the "Leaders of the Democratic Party," he may be a mine of exactly such information as the public is longing for—such as, how his worthy colleague has lately lost his political grip in the State of Alaska, and with it his once brilliant chances for the Presidency; and yet he cannot tell us all this, both because he knows his colleague personally, and because he has political ambitions of his own. A freedom of speech, such as would be allowed the most obscure newspaper reporter, would involve the great leader in a network of criticism, and hand him over helpless to his enemies. So he must remain tongue-tied on those very subjects of which he knows more than anyone else.

This, indeed, must be the reason why so many of these much-heralded special articles have the effect of a mere official report, from which everything personal or interesting has been cut out, leaving only such items as the managers think it wise the public should know.

After all, we are forced to admit that a title-page, though it includes the Master of the Knights of Labor, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Tariff, the Leader of the French Radicals, the General of the Salvation Army, and Queen Liliuokalani, may, like some gaudy circus-posters, promise much and produce little.

HELEN FRANCES BATES.

COMMUNICATIONS.

JAPANESE METAPHOR AND SIMILE.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

In the course of an article in the December "Atlantic" on "The Eternal Feminine," relating chiefly to Japanese art and Japanese women, the author, Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, gives his readers to understand, with circumstance and citation, that metaphors and allegories are practically unknown to the Japanese language, and (quoting Professor Chamberlain), "incapable of so much as explanation to Far-Eastern minds." This is certainly a little staggering to those of us who are familiar with current theories as to the part that metaphor plays in the formation of language. How are we to reconcile these discordancies?

I have before me a pamphlet, distributed as a tract among the members of the Parliament of Religions of

the recent World's Fair, entitled "Outlines of the Mahâyâna as taught by Buddha," purporting to be written by a Japanese in Japanese, and to be translated by others of the same nation into English,—and the translation is a quaint and graceful piece of English, too. The imprimatur, also in Japanese, is "Asakusa, Tokyo, Japan, 26th Year of Meiji (1893)." A hasty reading reveals more than a dozen formal similes in the thirty odd pages of this little composition.

Two theories, I suppose, may be advanced to explain away the presence of these similes: one, that the translators put them there to please the vulgar Occidental taste; the other, that the author put them there for much the same reason. Otherwise we must infer that the Japanese mind also delights in analogy, especially when it is formal and conscious. But is there, then, a race that knows not the penetrative imagination? And is there a language that always inserts the term of comparison,—in which simile never deepens to metaphor? Perhaps Professor Chamberlain and Mr. Hearn wish us to understand that only metaphors involving some degree of personification are banished from Japan. I am struck with the wholesomely objective air of most of the similes in the pamphlet to which I have referred. Each is a picture in itself. "The sound of a large bell reaches far and wide, but the bell must be rung; the doctrines of a great sage are by no means restricted to a small district, but opportunities for their propagation must be utilized." "This . . . fallacious view . . . may be likened to the effort of binding the moon upon the water with the hair of tortoises." Another heresy is "likened to the attempt of making a ship sail on a plain." Another "may be compared to the action of the ignorant monkey that tries to catch the image of the moon upon water." "Heaven and hell are but waves in the great sea of the universe." A language void of personification would be the happy concomitant of an objective and purely naturalistic art, and of a race seeking "Anâtman—non-individuality."

FREDERIC IVES CARPENTER.

Chicago, Jan. 5, 1894.

DIALECTAL SURVIVALS FROM SPENSER.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

As a student of language, I have always been interested in observing provincialisms and dialectal peculiarities. It is a fact long since pointed out that many of these peculiarities are survivals from earlier periods of our literature. I once took occasion to compare some of our modern dialect writers with Shakespeare, and in a short time found examples of parallels for about forty words and expressions not now in good use. In reading the first two books of Spenser's "Faëry Queene" not long since, I jotted down the following examples:

Kilt, as the participle of *kill*, rhyming with *guilt* and *spilt*.

"His chosen people purg'd from sinful guilt
With pretious blood, which cruelly was spilt
On cursed tree, of that unsported Lam,
That for the sinnes of al the world was kilt."

Chaw, in its three forms, occurs in the two quotations next given:

"And next to him malicious Envy rode
Upon a ravenous wolfe, and still did chaw
Between his cankered teeth a venomous tode,
That all the poison ran about his chaw;
But inwardly he chawed his owne maw."

And the line:

"And chawing vengeance all the way I went."

Chaw was in good use much later than Spenser. In the fourth line quoted above, *chaw* is the noun which is modified through the influence of the French *joue* into *jaw*.

Fift and *sixt*, still common with ignorant people, occur in the tenth canto of the first book:

"The fift had charge sick persons to attend . . .

The sixt had charge of them now being dead."

Of course the *h* does not occur in the Anglo-Saxon form of these words.

Pore, a pronunciation of *poor* often heard, is found in these lines:

"Whose welth was want, whose plenty made him pore,

Who had enough, yet wished ever more."

This spelling of the word is found frequently in "Piers Plowman." It is a shortened form of the Old French *povre*, which becomes in Modern French *pauvre*.

Ketch for *catch* occurs in this line:

"To ketch him at a vantage in his snares."

In another passage, *ketch* of the first edition (rhyming with *wretch*) is supplanted by *light upon* in the second.

Divelish, in the expression "divelish yron engin," can be matched in Shakespeare.

Examples of *afeard*, with a variety of spellings, can be given from Langland, Chaucer, Spenser, and Shakespeare. Here is one from the eleventh canto of the first book of "The Faëry Queene":

"A flake of fire, that, flashing in his beard,

Him all amazed, and almost made afeard:

The scorching flame sore swinged all his face."

I do not doubt that the influence of the word *fear* has been great in retaining this pronunciation of *afraid* among uneducated people.

The quotation last given contains another word that must be noticed—*swinged*. *Swinge* for *singe* is still heard.

An additional *d* occurs in *vild* in:

"And sold thy selfe to serve Duessea vild."

The adjective *rylde* and the adverb *vildly* are found in the third canto of the first book. This excrescent *d* is not uncommon after *l* in words like *alder*, Anglo-Saxon *alr*, and after *n* in words like *sound*, French *son*, Latin *sonus*.

In the following line the metre requires *contrary* to be accented on the second syllable:

"To be contrary to the worke which ye intend."

As it is also in "Hamlet":

"Our wills and fates do so contrary run."

And Milton:

"And with contrary blast proclaims most deeds."

And the old nursery rhyme:

"Mary, Mary, quite contrary."

CALVIN S. BROWN.

University of Missouri, Jan. 8, 1894.

ART AND ETHICS.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

I have read, in your issue of Dec. 1, a very pleasing and suggestive paper on Art and Ethics by Prof. John G. Dow; and it is with no desire to criticize that writer that I would try to indicate more clearly a distinction at which he, perhaps from a lack of space, hardly more than hinted.

Ethics, as I understand the matter, has two points

of relationship with Art. The first relationship is that with the single work—poem, painting, statue, or musical composition; the second is that with many pictures, poems, musical compositions, or statues. In the first relationship, the office of Ethics is merely that of determining whether or not the work of art produces pleasant feelings; in the second, it is that of determining whether or not the effect of the æsthetic feelings in the formation of character is good. The first question involves methods and results proximate in character; the second, methods and results remote in effect.

A work of art is complete in itself. It needs nothing to interpret it or make its effects greater. It is unlike a machine or a work of science; the distinction between these and works of art being that whereas the work of art has for its aim the production of one single pleasurable feeling or state of consciousness, and that immediately and directly, the machine aims at indirectly and remotely serving in the production of pleasures. If we compare a work of art with a didactic work we shall discover the same difference: one directly causes emotions of the highest order, the other remotely serves some utilitarian end. The methods show a similar difference. The aim of art being that of directly causing a pleasurable feeling or emotion to come into consciousness, it would be impossible for a work of art to produce an unpleasant feeling as the totality of its effect; but the machine or didactic work may produce unpleasant or even painful feelings, and yet the ends will justify the means.

By this law technique becomes the work of the artisan; the selecting and grouping, the work of the artist. This would in no way make technique any the less necessary, or the demand for technical perfection any the less distinct; it would only serve to emphasize the fact that technique and art are not to be confounded. Technique is but the handmaid of art; it is, and must be, mechanical, for it is the means to an end; but the more perfect the means, other things being equal, the better is the end attained. To be a master of technique in verse, to be able to put ideas into beautiful forms, can by no means make poets of even the best of versifiers; for with the mastery of words and images there is lacking in their work the complete harmonious concept of beauty, the concept which as a whole is capable of producing æsthetic feeling. The more nearly they embody such a concept in their works, the more nearly they become poets; and where such a concept is so embodied we have the æsthetically pleasant feeling—and the poem. On the other hand, given beautiful ideas, poetical ideas, with imperfect technique, and the ideas will not appeal to the mind with the force in which they should. The æsthetic effect is lessened by the faults of technique, of expression. Those who exalt technique, fine-word hunting, beautiful single sayings or ideas, concepts, to the position of true art, must ever feel that there is a something higher. They exalt harmony of sound and of single themes to the scale in perfection held by a Chopin Mazurka. It is the finger of Apollo without Apollo; the eye of the eagle without the soaring wings.

The other point of relationship of Ethics and Art is in the educational element. "Those who have dreamed will dream; those who have drunk will drink," says Hugo; and those who have had æsthetic feelings from works of art will think and dream in art as those works make them think and dream. Art cannot make use of unpleasant feelings except by shrouding them in those that are pleasant; and the height of the pleasure is

to be measured by the height of the feeling induced. The higher æsthetic feelings are made more possible by the previous experience of those almost as high. They are more easily brought into existence the more often the mind has felt either them or those similar to them. Ethics has merely to determine whether or not the whole tendency of æsthetic experience is toward higher and more pleasurable feelings or tends to stasis or deterioration. If the tendency is to higher ideas and keener delight, it is good; if not, it is not good. A photograph of a friend may be a cause of more pleasure than a picture of the Madonna; but art takes but little or no cognizance of the individual, turning all its attention to the universal. Ethically, it must do so; æsthetically, not so of necessity. Yet the distinction between greatness and the other extreme is to be measured by the degree of universality of the feeling caused in the auditors or beholders. The Madonna will outlast the photograph, even as the world outlasts the individual. And likewise that which has value because of its power to arouse feelings that are eternal will outlast the temporal because this embodies only that which passes away. The didactic is but temporary; prejudice is temporary—as temporary as is the truthfulness or usefulness of the teaching, or the existence of the causes of the prejudice. Science may be unceasingly correcting itself; but true art never corrects. And the reason is that true art embodies the highest of emotions, emotions that are as permanent as human character—love, sympathy, feelings of beauty in nature. These are as permanent as the associations of man; they will exist when and where our theories of morals are extinct, where our religion has no force, when universal brotherhood has succeeded international war. To be able to call into existence the eternal pleasurable feelings of the highest of universal minds, is the office of art; and ethics approves such, as it approves all things that are good,—stamping as better those that give the highest of pleasurable emotions, and as lower those that less ably serve to do so. Technique may enhance the power of the work or the height of the feeling, but can never alone create the work or the feeling. And hence it is that those who master style and not ideas have nothing that can lay claim to artistic excellence or permanence. Style may be acquired, but artistic ideas come only from large education, large power of feeling, a large mind.

HARVEY C. ALFORD.

The University of Iowa, Jan. 2, 1894

"IS BEING BUILT."

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

I beg the favor of your inserting this short note.

In THE DIAL of December 1, where I specify recent users of expressions like *is being built*, you have excised the names of Mr. G. J. Caley, the Earl of Carlisle, Arthur H. Clough, Mr. Richard Congreve, Prof. J. Conington, Mr. Bernard Cracroft, Sir George W. Dasent, Prof. A. De Morgan, and those of Bp. Thirlwall, Sir George O. Trevelyan, Anthony Trollope, Rev. R. E. Tyrwhitt, Eliot Warburton, Major George Warburton, H. W. Wilberforce, Prof. H. H. Wilson, Bp. Christopher Wordsworth, Miss C. M. Yonge.

The omission of these names would, to some, argue a very imperfect acquaintance, on my part, with the English literature of the last seventy years.

F. H.

Marlesford, England, Dec. 24, 1893.

The New Books.

THE OLD REGIME IN FRANCE.*

The first instalment of the "Memoirs of Chancellor Pasquier" is not likely to disappoint readers whose anticipations are based on a knowledge of the author's career and of his social and political affiliations. What such knowledge justifies one in expecting, he gives us in abundance; and his book is therefore, its field and standpoint considered, a notable addition to the literature of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods. The Chancellor was not, in the quality of his political equipment, a Turgot or a Mirabeau, nor indeed did statesmanship then, as now, necessarily imply a minute and accurate acquaintance with the condition of the people. With the class of facts that constitute the staple of the great works of De Tocqueville and of Taine† Chancellor Pasquier seems to have been, from the modern view, strangely unfamiliar. What, for instance, must be the surprise of the student of De Tocqueville to find this *quondam* Chancellor of France and Minister of the Interior assigning as a result of the Revolution a fact which was certainly not the least among its contributory causes—the partition of landed property! "It is," says De Tocqueville, "a vulgar error to suppose that the subdivision of property in France dates from the Revolution," an event which did not divide, but freed land. Twenty years before the outbreak we find agricultural societies deploring the cutting-up of farm lands; and a few years later Necker observed that the number of small rural properties had become "immense." This extensive passing of landed property from the hands of a thriftless and needy noblesse, whose original function of holding and defending it *vi et armis* had long lapsed, into the hands of a frugal peasantry who continued to dwell upon it and to till it, in fact heralded the new order of things in France. It brought into full relief the abuses and anomalies of an outworn system, rendering them doubly odious and more plainly unjustifiable. In the ancient feudal society the seignior's claims upon

his tenants were counterpoised by extensive obligations. By the middle of the eighteenth century these obligations had entirely passed to the central government, — but the seigniorial rights, in great part, remained; and Frenchmen, growing sensitive as they grew independent, began to resent the anomaly. Why, they argued, should the farmer pay taxes, not to the government, but to certain neighbors, who, albeit titled or privileged, have no more public authority and no more to do with public business than he? These neighbors met and impeded the harassed proprietor at every turn. They compelled him to work on their land on set days without pay; they prevented him from killing the game which ravaged his crops; if he crossed the river he must pay them toll; if he took his produce to market he must pay them for the right to sell it; he must grind his corn at the seigniorial mill, bake his bread at the seigniorial oven, press his grapes at the seigniorial wine-press. In some seigniories there was even a prescriptive seigniorial bull. In a letter written shortly before the Revolution, by a peasant to an Intendant, we learn that,—

"The whole country is infected with rents. Most of the farm-lands pay every year a seventh of a bushel of wheat per acre, others wine; one pays the seignior a fourth of all fruits, another a fifth, another a twelfth, another a thirteenth—the tithes being always paid on the gross. These rights are so singular that they vary from a fourth part of the produce to a fortieth. What must be thought of the rents in kind—in vegetables, poultry, labor, wood, fruit, candles? I am acquainted with rents which are paid in bread, in wax, in eggs, in headless pigs, in rose shoulder-knots, in bouquets of violets, in golden spurs, etc.; and there are a host of seigniorial dues besides these."

What we are to bear in mind is that for these rents and dues there was, in most cases, absolutely nothing rendered in return. Reciprocity of service, the original bond between lord and tenant, between the local defender of the land and its cultivator, had gradually disappeared with the growth of the monarchy. To rid acquired estates of the burden of irredeemable feudal rents and services whose *raison d'être* had vanished, to sweep away privileges founded in feudalistic caste distinctions, was, primarily, the object of the French Revolution. It will be well when the special attention of students of that great movement shall be turned from its melodramatic and exterior aspects to its *rationale*; when they shall be taught that its useful and all-important facts are not the date and circumstances of this or that battle, insurrection or festival, of the cutting-off of this or that head; and when teachers shall postpone to issues more

* MEMOIRS OF CHANCELLOR PASQUIER. Edited by the Duc D'Audiffret-Pasquier; translated by Charles E. Roche. Vol. I. (1789-1810). Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

† We take pleasure in commending, as an excellent popular substitute for the rather formidable works on the Old Régime by these two writers, Mr. E. J. Lowell's "The Eve of the French Revolution," a succinct treatise full of suggestive facts and acute comment.

searching the stock debates as to whether this and that royal or noble personage who paid for the sins of their order on the *Place de la Révolution* died, by "dying game," thereby win the crown of martyrdom and the halo of sainthood.

Despite his heaven of enlightened liberalism, Chancellor Pasquier was and remained essentially a man of the Old *Régime*, a statist with whom politics was a game to be played by and primarily for the privileged orders. He plainly detects a taint of heresy in the thesis of the Abbé Siéyès, that it were unjust to postpone longer the interests of the twenty-five millions of Frenchmen whose function in the State was production, in favor of the one and one-half millions of Frenchmen whose function was consumption. Touching the condition of the most numerous grade of these twenty-five millions of producing Frenchmen, he seems to have held some vague optimistic notions, tinged, perhaps, to the last by the ideas current in his youth, when polished society, inspired by the gospel according to Jean Jacques, conceived the peasant as the amiable swain, the gentle shepherd of the pipe and the crook, affectionate, grateful, right-minded, easily led—a mild Arcadian in short, tuneful and stomachless, and a charming accessory to the landscape. Who has not smiled at the description—so characteristic of the period—of Marie Antoinette, in frock of white muslin, gauze neckerchief, and straw hat, with the daintiest of crooks, tending her beribboned sheep on the slopes at the Little Trianon! Such was the fashionable ideal of "the farmer's wife," the *paysanne*—remote enough, certainly, from the squalid reality: from, say, La Bruyère's "savage-looking beings, black, livid, and sunburnt," digging and grubbing at the soil from sunrise to sunset "with invincible stubbornness," and retiring at night "into their dens, where they live on black bread, water, and roots"; or from Arthur Young's peasant-women of Normandy, "in reality walking dung-hills," obscene objects which, happily, "it is not in the power of an English imagination to figure." It is not easy, in the light of inductive sociology, to view the social vagaries of Rousseauism seriously; to realize that men endowed with eyes to see and with ears to hear, and standing, as it were, within a stone's-throw of the fact, actually believed in the idyllic Jacques Bonhomme, legislated for him, and framed schemes of government deduced from his virtues. Perhaps the wish was father to the belief. It was so much pleasanter (the grim tradition of the Jacquerie still haunting

the seigniorial pillow) to view the rustic in the pages of Marmontel, Florian, Bitaubé, or in the drawing-room idyls, than to face the sordid and menacing reality.

We are not, however, to conclude from the general condition of the French peasant in the eighteenth century that the feudal burden laid on him was heavier than that borne by his neighbors in other parts of the continent. De Tocqueville has pointed out the paradoxical fact that the revolt against feudal institutions broke out precisely in the country where the burden of those institutions, though still onerous enough, was lightest. At the close of the century serfdom prevailed, for instance, over the greater part of Germany, the peasant still forming, as in the Middle Ages, virtually part of the stock on lands. The soldiers in the armies of Maria Theresa and of Frederick were mostly absolute serfs. Nothing of the kind had existed for many years in France. One may readily see, however, how (as we have already tried to point out) the destruction of a part of the feudal system, followed by a measure of popular enlightenment, must have rendered the remainder a hundred-fold more hateful than the whole had ever appeared. The Frenchman, dimly desecrating Liberty on his political horizon, grew sensible of his trammels. The prime cause of his misery was, of course, taxation; and to the spoliation of the nobility and the clergy were added those of the State. Enormous sums were needed by Louis XIV. for his wars, and by Louis XV. for his orgies, his *parc aux cerfs* and kindred unspeakabilities; and recourse was had to the class least able to furnish them. An able statistician has calculated that the peasant in many parts of France paid away four-fifths of his income to the Treasury, the seignior, and the Church, retaining out of every hundred francs he earned little more than eighteen francs himself. No poor man escaped the tax-gatherer. Says Taine:

"The garret and the hut, as well as the farm and the farm-house, know the collector, the constable, and the bailiff; no hovel escapes the detestable brood. The people sow, harvest their crops, work, and undergo privation for their benefit; and, should the farthings so painfully saved each week amount, at the end of the year, to a piece of silver, the mouth of their pouch closes over it."

The unprivileged Frenchman, then, in this golden age of the old *noblesse*, was, according to unimpeachable evidence, literally taxed to the verge of the grave—and often beyond it; and yet we find Chancellor Pasquier complacently alluding to the happy general condition of the country under "the *régime* which preceded '89," and, notably, during the reign of

Louis XV.—an infamous character who squandered on a single strumpet three millions sterling wrung from the neediest of his subjects, and the literal record of whose private life would beggar the pen of a Rabelais. Let us glance briefly at a few facts recorded of this "halcyon" pre-revolutionary period. In 1725, says St. Simon, "the people in Normandy live on the grass of the fields. The first king in Europe is great simply by turning his kingdom into a vast hospital of dying people from whom their all is taken without a murmur." In the most prosperous days of Fleury and in the finest region in France, the peasant hides "his wine on account of the excise and his bread on account of the *taille*, convinced that he is a lost man if any doubt exists of his dying of starvation." In 1739, D'Argenson writes, in the canton of Touraine, "men have been eating herbage more than a year"; while in the bishopric of Chartres "the famine and the mortality were such that men ate grass like sheep and died like so many flies." Reading these records one apprehends better the symbolism of that ghastly street-spectacle of the Paris mob bearing aloft on a pike the gory head of Officer Foulon, the mouth filled with *grass*—the food he had commended to the starving wretches who applied to him for assistance. In 1840 Massillon wrote to Fleury:

"The people of the rural districts are living in frightful destitution, without beds, without furniture; the majority, for half the year, even lack barley and oat bread, their sole food, and which they are compelled to take out of their own and their children's mouths to pay the taxes."

In the same year, at Chatellerault, he says:

"The poor outnumber those able to live without begging . . . while prosecutions for unpaid dues are carried on with unexampled rigor. The clothes of the poor are seized, and their last measure of flour, the latches on their doors," etc.

Ten years later the evil is greater. D'Argenson writes:

"In the country around me, ten leagues from Paris, I find increased privation and constant complaints. What must it be in our wretched provinces in the interior . . . where the collectors with their officers, accompanied by locksmiths, force open the doors and carry off and sell furniture for one-quarter of its value. . . . I see poor people dying of destitution. . . . An assessor, on coming to the village where I have my country-house, states that the *taille* this year will be much increased; he noticed that the peasants here were fatter than elsewhere; that they had chicken-feathers before their doors, etc. . . . Some of the seigniors of Touraine inform me that, being desirous of setting the inhabitants to work by the day, they found very few of them, and these so weak that they were unable to use their arms."

Even at Paris one finds that, in 1753, in the faubourg St. Antoine, over eight hundred persons died of privation in a single month; that "the poor expire with cold and hunger in their garrets, without any possible relief." As to the last thirty years preceding the Revolution, it is enough to say that during that time the popular condition was no whit mended. The effect upon French agriculture of a system under which the least sign of prosperity sufficed to bring down upon the hapless cultivator a swarm of fiscal harpies, may be imagined. Countless farms in the fairest provinces of France were abandoned. Not even the guillotine could have compelled men (as was shown, later, to the abundant satisfaction of the zealots of the Terror) to sow where they might not reap, to weave where they might not wear. In Auvergne, we learn, "the country is depopulated daily." In Comminges, at the outbreak of the Revolution, certain communities threatened to abandon their possessions should they obtain no relief. "It is a well-known fact," says the Assembly of Haute-Guyenne, in 1784, "that the lot of the most severely taxed communities is so rigorous as to have led their proprietors frequently to abandon their property." In Gascony the spectacle is "heart-rending." About 1760, according to the best observers, "one-quarter of the soil of France is absolutely lying waste; . . . hundreds and hundreds of *arpen*s of heath and moor form extensive deserts." "Let a person traverse Anjou, Maine, Brittany, Poitou, Limousin, la Marche, Berry, Nivernaise, Bourbonnais, and Auvergne, and he finds one-half of these provinces in heaths, forming immense plains, all of which might be cultivated." In short, the *régime* invented by Louis XIV. (and viewed not unfavorably by Chancellor Pasquier) had produced its effect; French soil was reverting to a wild state. "Thus abandoned," says Taine, "by the spade and the plough, a vast portion of the soil ceases to feed man, while the rest, poorly cultivated, scarcely provides the simplest necessities."

To a recital of the abuses of the Old Order it is always fair to add that, immediately before the Revolution, there was a general, if belated, tendency on the part of the class that had profited by them to assist in their removal. But the wind had been sown, and it remained to reap the whirlwind. The spirit of radicalism, though not predominant, was astir in France, and it had at its beck and call a lawless and relentless horde of social pariahs, the very existence of which is the gravest count

in the indictment against the *Ancien Régime*. In the Assembly that met at Versailles to discuss reforms sat not only men like Cazalès, D'Espremenil, Mounier, Mirabeau, the Lameths; but the Pétions and the Robespierres, at heart root-and-branch men, and the germ of that alert, organized, and determined minority who were, despite their benign democratic ideals, soon to rule France with a despotism never before paralleled, and under which the ruled could not even establish their right to live. To such men surgery, a cutting-away of parts corrupt or inert, was the true cure for the diseased body politic; and a suitable instrument was (thanks to Dr. Guillotin) soon ready to their hand. The crimes and follies of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. were to be atoned for by Louis XVI.—an amiable, well-intentioned man who might, had he lived and applied himself, have made an indifferent locksmith. Certainly, the sickle of the guillotine reaped away few heads less deserving than his of such a fate. Chancellor Pasquier was present, involuntarily, at the King's execution; and he describes the scene, not minutely, but with the shuddering reluctance of an unwilling eye-witness that lends force to his words:

"It remains for me to say that I saw the tragedy which was enacted on the 21st of January. I lived in a house which faced on the boulevard, at the corner of the church of the Madeleine. My father and I sat opposite each other all morning, buried in our grief and unable to utter a word. We knew that the fatal procession was wending its way by the boulevards. Suddenly a somewhat loud clamor made itself heard. I rushed out under the idea that perhaps an attempt was being made to rescue the king. How could I do otherwise than cherish such a hope to the very last? On reaching the goal I discovered that what I had heard was merely the howling of the raving madmen who surrounded the vehicle. I found myself sucked in by the crowd which followed it, and was dragged away by it, and, so to speak, carried and set down by the scaffold's side. So it was that I endured the horror of this awful spectacle. Hardly had the crime been consummated when a cry of 'Long live the Nation!' arose from the foot of the scaffold, and, repeated from man to man, was taken up by the whole of the vast concourse of people. This cry was followed by the deepest and most gloomy silence. Shame, horror, and terror were now hovering over the vast locality."

Later, another execution was witnessed by the Chancellor — this time not so reluctantly:

"Fate led me to the Palais de Justice on one of the days of Fouquier-Tinville's trial. I was unable to resist the desire of seeing with my own eyes this great act of divine justice, so I went in. . . . In that room had sat the revolutionary tribunal. Into it had come, as prisoners, the Queen, Mme. Elizabeth, M. de Malesherbes, the members of the Paris Parlement, and lastly my father. Thence, all of them had started for the

scaffold, in company of so many more. And it was in that place that I saw sitting in the dock, into which he had so long brought his victims, the monster the mention of whose name had so often made me shudder. . . . I certainly did not think I was to see that man again, yet fate had it in store for me that certain business should take me to the Hôtel de Ville the day of his execution, and I saw his head fall. He struggled against his doom like the coward that he was."

Before closing, let us glance at Chancellor Pasquier's account of the fall of the Bastille, an event which, however important symbolically, seems to have been in itself, if we are to believe the Chancellor, little more than an exaggerated street row. It may be instructive to compare the following pallid report of an eye-witness with Mr. Carlyle's dithyrambic version:

"I was present at the taking of the Bastille. What has been styled the *fight* was not serious, for there was absolutely no resistance shown. Within the hold's walls were neither provisions nor ammunition. It was not even necessary to invest it. The regiment of *gardes françaises* which led the attack presented itself under the walls on the *rue Saint-Antoine* side, opposite the main entrance, which was barred by a drawbridge. There was a discharge of a few musket-shots, to which no reply was made, and then four or five discharges from a cannon. It has been claimed that the latter broke the chains of the drawbridge. I did not notice this, and yet I was standing close to the point of attack. What I did see plainly was the action of the soldiers, *invalides*, or others, grouped on the platform of the high tower, holding their muskets stock in air, and expressing by all means employed under similar circumstances their desire of surrendering. . . . The truth is, that this great fight did not for a moment frighten the numerous spectators who had flocked to witness its result. Among them were many women of fashion, who, in order to be closer to the scene, had left their carriages some distance away. . . . By my side stood Mlle. Contat, of the *Comédie-Française*. We stayed together till the very end, and then I gave her my arm back to her carriage, which had waited in the *place Royale*."

It is hard to reconcile the writer's "absolutely no resistance shown" with the historical one hundred or more dead besiegers, with the subsequent fury of the mob, and the massacre of De Launay and six of the garrison. Perhaps the well-born Chancellor looked grudgingly on events which seemed to startled Europe to ring out the old and ring in the new; events which even dispassionate Immanuel Kant in distant Königsberg, foreseeing a new Golden Age, hailed with tears of joy, saying to his friends, "I can now say, like Simeon: 'Lord, let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation.'" Unhappily, the too-sanguine philosopher lived to see the crowning of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Chancellor Pasquier (1767-1862) was successively councillor in the parliament of Paris

under Louis XVI., master of requests, councillor, *procureur général du sceau et des titres*, and prefect of police under the Empire, director general of roads and bridges under Louis XVIII., minister of the interior in the cabinet of Talleyrand in 1815, minister of justice in that of Richelieu in 1817, and of foreign affairs in that of Decazes in 1819, and chancellor of France under Louis Philippe. He was, in 1842, elected a member of the Academy. It will readily be seen that the present volume, which covers the period from 1789 to 1810, from the eve of the Revolution to the departure of Napoleon on the fatal Russian campaign, forms an historical document of great importance. Aside from its graver historical tenor the book is a thoroughly charming addition to the literature of portraiture and personal reminiscence. We shall await the second instalment with interest.

E. G. J.

MODERN PSYCHOLOGY AND DAILY LIFE.*

A most welcome sign of the tendency of modern psychology to develop along lines of real and natural interest is to be found in the various applications of psychological principles to education, to history, to the treatment of the defective classes, to the origin of illusion and error, and to countless experiences in daily life. The conception of the psychologist as one who deals in abstract and out-of-the-way mental entities, classifying with ever-increasing refinement his peculiar collection of specimens and ever disputing with his colleagues over their proper labels,—a conception warranted by a perusal of text-books published not many decades ago,—must give way to a far different view, in which the psychologist appears at every point in close touch with the vital problems of science and of life. He still finds it necessary to analyze closely, to draw fine distinctions, and to use technical language; but he never forgets the end for which such accessories, like the technicalities of physics or of chemistry, have been adopted.

It is as an example of the application of psychology to history that Dr. Ireland's work, "The Blot upon the Brain," now appearing in a second edition, deserves especial mention. The thesis which the major portion of these essays illustrates is that a correct view of the characters and actions of many of the important per-

sonages of history can be obtained only from an understanding of certain psychological principles, and in particular from a careful analysis of what is meant by insanity, delusions, and the various forms of extravagance in thought and deed. Mere abnormality, a divergence from the common average, is of course not insanity; it is in such deviation from the standard of the *hoi polloi* that genius and madness find one point of alliance. And apart from any desire to reach a practical definition of insanity, it must be remembered that a class of actions and beliefs which a few centuries ago would have passed unnoticed, would to-day render one liable to examination for mental unsoundness; and again, the manifestations that under a different psychology subjected the unfortunate possessed one to persecutions and tortures, or under other circumstances were interpreted as divine inspirations, are to-day treated in the sheltering care of an asylum. Although a superficial survey is thus sufficient to accent the necessity of interpreting conduct with full reference to its historical environment, there yet remains abundant opportunity for an inquiry regarding the share of conduct in certain types of greatness that is due to unusual ability and the share that must be ascribed to developments of character differing perhaps in degree, but not in kind, from those that characterize insanity. "In ancient times, and amongst half-civilized nations, things were done in the name of religion which none but men of the weakest mental structure would now do; but the rule we would apply to the one time will not hold good for the other."

Dr. Ireland finds in the lives of Mohammed and Luther and Joan of Arc the best illustrations of historically important events springing from and guided by semi-morbid tendencies. It would be an abuse of language to call Mohammed insane, and to attempt to interpret the religion to which he gave rise as the accidental adoption, as inspired, of his hallucinations and ravings. "We do not seek to explain the nature or success of Mohammed's mission by his epilepsy. These lie in the character of the man and the circumstances of the times; but we think that the starting-point of his hallucinations came through the nervous disorder which affected him and of which the epileptiform fits were the visible proof. It was this which held before his eyes and made to sound in his ears the hallucinations which led him to believe that he had a message from God. Without this, no amount of religious fervor or abstract mon-

*THE BLOT UPON THE BRAIN: Studies in History and Psychology. By W. W. Ireland, M.D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

otheism would have made him take such a view." When we consider the frequency with which religious devotion is a marked symptom of epilepsy, — that Mohammed began his revelations only in his forty-second year, and that the attacks were probably not frequent enough to undermine his mental strength, we obtain at least a partial solution of the wonderfully successful and active career associated with such peculiar characteristics of person and times. In the case of Luther, the hallucinations played no part in his religious life, — the reference of all untoward happenings to a personal devil arising naturally from the dominant conceptions of the time. How far Joan of Arc was insane, it is difficult to determine; her remarkable career contains such a curious mixture of credulity, extravagance, and sporadic ability, that the psychologist as well as the historian is left in doubt. And yet a knowledge of the nervous conditions prompting such actions has been influential in creating a rational view of her place and character. Although Dr. Ireland must content himself with the statement, "I do not know any insane person who was like her, but she was not quite sane," yet the analysis upon which this conclusion is reached is suggestive of the close relation between her nervous condition and her historical importance.

The "insanity of power" is the name given to the wild excesses of powerful tyrants who seem to act with perverted instincts and an absence of moral sense. The education of restraint has been absent in their training, and the result may be viewed as a reversion to a more savage state, characterized by a love of cruelty that comes as a symptom at certain periods of childhood, but is outgrown by normal individuals. The Claudian-Julian family, reaching a climax in the extravagances of Nero, forms the most striking instance of this malady; while the histories of Mohammed Toghlaq, and Ivan the Terrible show similar tendencies in other royal dynasties. The hereditary element in such disease is its most awful factor, and is well portrayed by Dr. Ireland in his chapter on the neurosis of the royal family in Spain. In all these cases, the influence upon historical events that may arise from perverted forms of mental action appears in a striking way.

Dr. Ireland's volume contains other essays on a variety of topics interesting to the student of unusual mental phenomena. The nature of illusions and hallucinations is well set forth in the opening chapter of the volume. Fixed ideas which enslave the unfortunate victim, pro-

duce irrational hopes and fears, prevent the accomplishment of the simplest actions or encourage most extravagant ones, form the subject of another chapter; while the peculiarly contagious character of certain forms of insanity and unconscious cerebration furnish the material for other interesting discussions. Left-handedness and righthandedness is discussed in its relations to the nervous system. The question of the duality of the brain — that is, the independent action of the two halves of the brain — is a related topic; and the curious mirror-writing, which occurs spontaneously in children, and seems also related to lefthandedness, offers a puzzling but important problem in the same field. Of quite special value is the essay upon the relation of thought to words. The evidence for the existence of thought without words is forcibly stated, and offers a welcome example of the illuminating power of psychological analysis upon a problem on which much inconclusive philological speculation has been expended. The knowledge of the physical basis of language that we derive from the study of the various forms of aphasia is also well set forth, as a contribution from the student of mental disease to the psychologist — a contribution which has been termed "the most brilliant jewel in Physiology."

Dr. Ireland's collection of papers may be recommended as an interesting approach to many problems in practical psychology, — an approach that suggests the wide extent of the domain to be entered upon, and the hopefulness of this mode of access; an approach, too, that brings the field into close and vital relations with a variety of intellectual and practical interests.

JOSEPH JASTROW.

CEASAR AS A GENERAL.*

Both the special students and teachers of history, and those diligent readers who wish to understand well what they read, will thank Colonel Dodge for his series of books on "Great Captains." The volume upon Caesar is the third of the series; volumes upon Alexander and Hannibal have preceded it, and like volumes, upon Gustavus Adolphus, Frederick the Great, and Napoleon, will follow. The subjects are treated

* GREAT CAPTAINS: *CEASAR*. A History of the Art of War among the Romans down to the End of the Roman Empire; with a detailed account of the Campaigns of Caius Julius Caesar. With 258 charts, maps, plans, illustrations, etc. By Theodore Ayrault Dodge, Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Army, etc. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

from the military point of view only, with no further discussion of social or personal characteristics than is necessary in presenting the man as a commander. The impetuosity of Alexander and the cool, calculated daring of Cæsar are essential parts of their characters as generals. Nor does Colonel Dodge offer a judgment in the famous case of *The Roman Republic vs. Julius Cæsar*, wherein Cassius and Brutus did execution without trial. He does say, what no one who condemns Cæsar's assumption of power can deny, that in the existing circumstances the actions of the Pompeian party and the official acts of the Senate were substantially a declaration of war. "Either rival was right in opposing the sole exercise of authority by the other; but we must judge mainly from the facts and from the other authorities, and not from the statements of Cæsar, which was least to blame for the war that for years decimated the republic" (p. 409). But this judgment upon politics is merely incidental: he is portraying Cæsar the general, Cæsar the man that made the general, not Cæsar the politician nor Cæsar the statesman. Only at the end of the book does he sum up his character in a strong chapter on "The Man and Soldier."

In viewing this book the reader constantly refers, and is by the author referred, to the two previous volumes. They are connected both by these references and by the author's plan, which is to sketch the growth of the science and of the art of war, from earliest history down to Waterloo. Our review will therefore include in some measure the volumes on Alexander and Hannibal.

Of the first volume, one-fourth, amounting to one hundred and eighty pages, is filled with discussions of wars and of military affairs before Alexander, including fifty-six pages on Philip and his military work. Here are reviewed Oriental arms and armies; the wars of Cyrus and Darius; Spartan and other Greek armies; Miltiades and Marathon; Brasidas, Xenophon, Agesilaus, and Epaminondas. The author's judgments upon the generals commend themselves to us; but we are amazed to see the merest imaginations and romantic stories of the Greeks spread upon the pages of the book, and even improved upon by Colonel Dodge's skill in narration. A full description of the battle of Thymbra is given (pp. 48-50), with comments upon the tactics of Cyrus. This story is from Xenophon's "Cyropædia," a work no more worthy of quotation as an authority than Scott's "Ivanhoe" or Flaubert's "Salammbô."

It is well described by Mahaffy as "a very diffuse political novel," "the most theoretical and fanciful of Xenophon's works," of which Professor M. says: "It is idle to attempt to sift out the particles of history from the mass of fiction." Colonel Dodge says it has been suggested that Xenophon improved upon the actual manœuvres, but that at least it shows what Xenophon knew how to do. Let him then present it, as Colonel Chesney gave us "the Battle of Dorking," as a clear excursus of the imagination; let it be Xenophon's and not Cyrus's battle. But Colonel Dodge repeatedly quotes the "Cyropædia" as if it were history.

Again, he narrates the Scythian campaign of Darius (pp. 53-55), accepting the fantastic details of Herodotus, and imputing to the scattered and utterly barbarous tribes north of the Danube a marvellous strategy. "These acts were not done in an irrational manner, but with the greatest forethought." Why did he not notice the criticisms upon Ctesias and Herodotus to be found in Grote? Colonel Dodge often cites Grote. Grote says: "That Darius actually marched into the country, there can be no doubt. Nothing else is certain, except his ignominious retreat out of it to the Danube. . . . But as to all which happened between his crossing and recrossing the Danube, we find nothing approaching to authentic statements, nor even what we can set forth as the probable basis of truth on which exaggerating fancy has been at work." But our author gravely compares it to the Russian campaign of Napoleon.

We have found that Colonel Dodge brings to his work that useful element of the ability of a narrator, an active imagination; but this, coupled with poor judgment as to facts and authorities, leads him sometimes astray. We are forced to distrust and to watch him. Another example of extravagance is found in the statement twice given ("Alexander," p. 20; "Hannibal," p. 21), that in the Jewish army of the time of the Judges there was a body of slingers who "could cut a hair hung up as a target." How could an intelligent man fail to see that the words of the Bible—"every one could sling stones at an hair-breadth and not miss"—were an orientalism, a hyperbolic statement of accuracy of aim? And how far from the hair target can the slinger stand and see his mark? It is no orientalism to reply, not a hair's breadth beyond the length of his arm and of his sling. Again, how can any man who has practical acquaintance with affairs, and who witnessed the failure of our armies in attempts to divert

the Mississippi and the James, repeat the incredible stories of the turning of the Gyndes and the Euphrates by Cyrus? Rawlinson, who is not slow to accept an incredibility, introduces the story of the Gyndes with an *if*: "if we may trust Herodotus." But we certainly can *not* trust Herodotus. Cyrus was not such an utter fool. "The canal which Sesostris had dug" must fail with the fable of Sesostris; while the credibility of the diversion of the Euphrates hinges at last upon the supposed paving of a part of the bed of the river by the imaginary Nitocris.

The Trojan War, too, which may have been mythical only, and certainly is not historical, is dated and discussed as a fact; while it is really doubtful whether the Homeric descriptions of battles, which were principally duels between the mythic heroes, represent warfare as it actually occurred at any time prior to the Middle Ages and Knighthood.

Little errors occur frequently, showing want of an accurate habit. We are told that Themistocles commanded the centre at Marathon. It is known that Aristides was general of his tribe: it is not known that Themistocles held any command; and the stories that show his character at that time make it evidently improbable. "The Spartans marched to Marathon, 150 miles, in three days." But at the end of their three days' march they had reached Athens only, and were twenty-two miles from the battle-field, which they visited on the fourth day. Cæsar's wife is called Julia: she was Cornelia; and before he married Calpurnia he had divorced the second wife, Pompeia. In "Cæsar" (p. 21), a statement is made of the Ædui which should have been made of the Sequani, who are erroneously said on p. 20 to have asked Cæsar's assistance. Massilia (Marseille) in "Hannibal" (p. 177) is called a Roman colony, which it never was; while p. 8 had correctly called it Greek. In "Cæsar" (p. 143) the description of Aquitania accords with the outline of the Augustan province of later date; while Cæsar himself makes the Garonne the boundary of his Aquitania. "Caninius the Atrebatian" (p. 313) was really Comminus; Caninius was a Roman, the subject of Cicero's joke about the consul who never slept during his term of office. "Mithridates, King of Pergamos" (p. 584), is not known to history: Mithridates of Pergamus probably had that designation from his birthplace. The Sesostridæ ("Alexander," pp. 21 and 23) can hardly be historical, since Sesostris is the product of a Greek imagination stirred by Egyptian fables

of the conquests of their kings. But we leave this discussion of errors with the remark that the publishers ought to put upon such books a proof-reader who would not allow *Carducians* for Carduchians, *Cindus* for Cnidus, *agyraspids* for argyraspids, or *synapism* (sadly suggestive of a mustard plaster) for synaspism (the arrangement of soldiers in close order). Nor should he have allowed the author's inattention to leave in the text many errors like *illy* for ill; *in petto*, meaning secretly, for *en petit*, in miniature; and, to crown all, this extraordinary statement ("Hannibal," p. 24): "Like our own broncos or the Cossack horses, their little nags were wonderful for endurance and activity, and throve on food which would kill a civilized horse. On the other hand, they were cruel, reckless, and noted for plundering and rapacity."

To offset this dispraise, we are glad to say that Colonel Dodge shows many good qualities as an author. If he sins against rhetoric, he is never tedious in discourse. He narrates well. He makes a non-military reader understand military matters, though he says there are some pages too technical for the general reader. His occasional errors of expression do not take from him the characteristics of a clear thinker. He studies the works of other authors, but does not follow them where his own research leads to different conclusions. To qualify himself for writing the "Hannibal" and the "Cæsar," he visited the fields of their exploits. He claims that he is the only writer upon Cæsar's campaigns, except Colonel Stoffel, "who has followed Cæsar entirely around the Mediterranean basin." With Livy and Polybius in hand, he examined all the passes of the Alps and followed the track of the Lion of Carthage over all his marches and battle-fields, before he wrote of him. With such preparation he detects military and topographical errors in even the best histories of Rome. The "Cæsar" has but few illustrations; the "Alexander" has many. Of these many are modern, adapted from the antique, often with an added touch of the picturesque in attitude. It is necessary often to discard the conventionality of the antique, especially in illustrations from coins and from the Egyptian and the Assyrian sources. Figures on vases and the like were evidently drawn for artistic purposes rather than for exact representation. But we venture the surmise that some figures—as, for instance, those of Hebrew soldiers in the "Alexander," pp. 19-21—are without authority.

Colonel Dodge knows the value of maps, and gives them liberally; many are mere sketchy diagrams, but they fully answer the purpose, since accuracy by a scale is not needed so much as a general idea of relations. He can afford to give these in abundance, where elaborate maps must be fewer; and these are at hand in the text, and not on the library shelf, when wanted. Hence the books are wonderfully convenient. Another excellence is the full digest of the contents of each chapter, not given in the form of mere catchwords, but in complete sentences. We quote one below. Colonel Dodge says they show the reader what to skip; after reading every page, we find them useful for review.

Of his judgments upon Alexander, Hannibal, and Cæsar, we must say that he has a very hearty spirit of hero-worship, and sets their achievements in the best lights. With respect to Alexander, it seems to us that he far overstates his case. He says: "The life-work of Philip had been transcendent. That of Alexander surpasses anything in history. Words fail to describe the attributes of this monarch as a soldier." Such laudation as this does surpass anything in history, and lands us in the realm of imagination at once. His praise of Philip is deserved, though probably rather strong; but without the preparation of Philip there could have been no career of Alexander. He started with an immense advantage. And what did he do? He fought with an enemy intrinsically weak and destitute of strategic skill. After Marathon it was not difficult to defeat a Persian army. Miltiades began the series; Pausanias followed; Cimon carried on the work; Clearchus and Cyrus the younger marched with thirteen thousand soldiers and an auxiliary rabble into the heart of Persia, and the soldiers marched out again; Agesilaus saw that the Corinthian War called him from prospects of vast success against the Oriental troops; Epaminondas could have beaten Medes and Sacians easier than he overcame the Spartan phalanxes. We may almost ask, who could not beat Persia? At least some of the ancients had a similar view; for they report that Alexander of Epirus, upon encountering the Samnites and Lucanians, struck with their soldierly qualities, said that he wished his nephew, Alexander the Great, had come over to Italy, where he would have found antagonists worth fighting with, instead of unskilful barbarians. Merivale, in his "General History" of Rome, raises this objection to Alexander's fame, and thinks he would

have failed had he started into Italy with his thirty thousand, and had met a Roman army, which would have been joined by the other Italians. We think it is Colonel Chesney who suggests that the prestige and success of Napoleon was greatly enhanced by his meeting in his first campaign troops so inferior as the Austrians then were. Colonel Dodge says that the courage and discipline of the Macedonian soldier was much higher than that of the rest of Greece, "immeasurably higher than that of the soldier of Persia." If so, Alexander was the eagle in the dove-cote, and his glory is factitious to a great extent. He never had an effective opposition, except at the siege of Tyre. Numbers without discipline—these made the Persian armies. And what did the opposition of a few mountaineers like the Mardi amount to? What the hosts of Porus?

The excessive admiration of Alexander makes the author unjust to other generals. He says no one but Alexander knew how to follow up a victory swiftly. But his army was never disorganized by battle with the Oriental hordes, and his cavalry was superior in quality by his father's discipline. Take in contrast Cæsar's first great battle with the Helvetians. His troops fought with men their superiors in numbers, in impetuosity, and in motives that nerve men to fight; their equals in courage and tenacity; their inferiors only in advantages of position, in arms, in discipline, and in leadership. And as the Roman armies were not always well provided with cavalry, Cæsar had only the unreliable Gallic horse upon Dumnorix. Remembering the saying of Wellington (was it not?) that to an army the misfortune next to a great defeat is a great victory, was it a mark of inferior generalship that Cæsar spent three days before he followed up his beaten foe?

Although the language of eulogy was well-nigh exhausted upon Alexander, the career of Hannibal elicits high praise from our author:

"In the galaxy of great captains the stars are equal. Many claim for Hannibal a lustre beyond the others. Measuring his task and resources by those of any soldier of history, he may be not untruthfully said to be *primus inter pares*." ("Hannibal," pp. 614).

"Hannibal's organizing ability was unmatched. Out of the most ragged material he could speedily produce a disciplined army" (p. 626).

"The energy, skill, intelligence and determination with which he carried out his plan [of movement from Spain to Cisalpine Gaul] would have made him one of the greatest leaders if he had never advanced beyond the Po. But this was only a first step in Hannibal's military career" (p. 638).

And in this sentence he places the crown on Hannibal's head:

"Guaged by the work he had to do, the resistance he encountered, and the means at his command, Hannibal outranks any general of history" (p. 642).

The "Cæsar" opens with a short sketch of the work of Marius, a great fighter, but not a strategist; famous as the Savior of Rome in the great Cimbrian War. He made his mark upon Roman military affairs by his new organization of the armies, by which he made the legions what they were when Cæsar began to be a soldier, different from the earlier republican legions in material, in organization of cohorts, and in arrangements for battle. Cæsar's earlier career, his adventure with the pirates, his service in the Mithridatic War, and his short career as prætor in Spain, are briefly sketched, so that by the fiftieth page the author begins his history of the Gallic War, which fills, with its explanations of military affairs, 350 pages—none too much for its importance, both as a development of Cæsar and as an incident in the world's history. Its development of Cæsar fixed the fate of the Roman state; as an incident in history, it secured Italy for centuries from barbarian invasion, and laid the foundation of that which became France, the greatest of the Romance or Romanized lands.

His campaigns are analyzed and criticised in detail. Colonel Dodge suggests a curious but unanswerable question. After giving the brief account of Cæsar's one campaign in Spain, he says:

"When he attacked the Gallic question, he showed that he was familiar with war, but not with the management of its greater problems. Gaul was his school in the grand operations of war. It is to be regretted that we do not know how he had learned what unquestionably he knew of the art previous to his first campaign in Gaul. He had manifestly covered an immense territory; but we know naught of his method" (p. 47).

Cæsar showed his great ability at once. Alexander came to command in a great campaign at twenty-two years of age, but he had had a military training, and able generals accompanied him. Hannibal was commander-in-chief at twenty-six, with training and aid like Alexander's. Napoleon came to the army of Italy in his twenty-seventh year, having had the training of a military school, followed by full ten years of subordinate service and observation. Cæsar, with slight exceptions, had been a civilian only, until he was forty years of age; and then he conducted two great campaigns in a single year, with an army of new levies in part, and with fickle, uncertain auxiliaries; and to

succeed at all, it was necessary first to win the confidence of his men. Had he lacked this, his campaign against Ariovistus would have been a miserable failure. This first year is an illustration of the power of that wonderful element called genius, which in Cæsar was more remarkable than in any other man in all history for its versatility. The variety of his abilities is the most wonderful thing in this "foremost man of all the world." It was inevitable that he should make mistakes; and not a few of them came from that self-confidence shown in the phrase "Cæsar and his fortunes." Colonel Dodge points these out as they appear in the light of experience. His fearful battle with the Nervii was like our Shiloh; a disaster of surprise, because of insufficient exploration by scouts. His invasion of Britain was really impolitic, needless, and useless, and came near ending in ruin to Cæsar. His campaign at Dyrrachium was ridiculously inadequate and apparently inexcusable, though one may say that he knew his opponent, Pompey, too well to fear him. By the way, how could General Napier write such a judgment of Pompey as he gave Dr. Arnold? He wrote: "Tell Dr. Arnold to beware of falling into the error of Pompey being a bad general; he was a very great one—perhaps, in a purely military sense, greater than Cæsar." Most writers agree with our author, whose opinion of Pompey is given on pages 24–26, from which we quote:

"Pompey was perhaps the lightest weight of all the characters who have enacted a giant's rôle on the stage of life. No [other] man won the title of Great on such slender merit. No [other] man ever wielded such vast power with so little to back it up. . . . He was unable to plan a good campaign or assume a sudden strategic or tactical risk. . . . In council he was slow; and to a habit of silence which came from a not over-quick comprehension, was referred, as it often is, a judgment he did not profess. Pompey was but an ordinary man of good abilities. He had not the first glint of genius. Greatness was thrust upon him, if it ever was upon any man. He was the very reverse of Cæsar. Circumstances made Pompey: Cæsar made circumstances. Pompey was cold, passionless, and slow at making resolutions."

The whole passage is a fine sketch and summing up of Pompey's career and character. But we must leave these interesting subjects, commending this book and the whole series (judging the volumes to come by those we have) to all students, and closing with this summary prefixed to chapter XIV.:

"Alexander had the most beauty: we think of him as the Homeric youth; of Hannibal and Cæsar as in sober maturity of years. In all his qualities, Cæsar is the most splendid man of antiquity; as a soldier, he equals the

others. Alexander's ambition and Caesar's was coupled to self; Hannibal's pure. Caesar the man was kindly; Caesar the soldier, ruthless. In capacity for work, all were equal. Alexander's will was fiery; Hannibal's, discreet; Caesar's, calculating. In battle, Alexander was possessed of divine fury; Hannibal was cool but bold; Caesar had not their initiative. In influence over men, Hannibal was supreme. Caesar was an orator; Alexander and Hannibal spoke simply and to the point. As statesmen, Alexander built on a mistaken foundation; Hannibal's work was doomed to fail; Caesar's is everlasting. For performance with slender means and against great odds, Hannibal stands the highest. Alexander had luck, but used it; Hannibal had no luck; Fortune smiled on Caesar as on no other man. The strategy of each was the same. In extent of conquest, Alexander was the most distinguished; in speed, Caesar; in endurance, Hannibal. Alexander was the cavalry-leader; in tactics, Caesar was below the others; in sieges, Hannibal. As men, Alexander and Hannibal stir us with the touch of nature, as Caesar does not. Caesar evokes our admiration; Alexander and Hannibal, our sympathy."

SAMUEL WILLARD.

CHAPTERS OF CANADIAN AND NORTH-WESTERN HISTORY.*

Mr. Désiré Girouard, one of the leading lawyers of Montreal, and a distinguished member of the Dominion Parliament, has heretofore greatly interested those familiar with the history of Canada and the Northwest by his publications entitled "Le Vieux Lachine et Le Massacre du 5 Août, 1689"; "Les Anciens Forts de Lachine et Cavalier de La Salle"; and "Les Anciennes Côtes du Lac Saint-Louis." He has now revised and enlarged these pamphlets, and united them, in English, in one book, which appropriately bears the names of that noble expanse of the St. Lawrence known as Lake St. Louis, and also of that dauntless explorer whose first home in the New World was on its shore—Cavalier de La Salle. The consecutive narrative in which the three former works have been skilfully blended contains an instructive picture of the visits of the early explorers to the Island of Montreal and its settlement, sketched with the careful local touches which make it very accurate and real. It brings together and analyzes all of the known documentary evidence relating to La Salle's true name and to his arrival in Canada, and quite conclusively establishes both. In regard to La Salle's seignior and homestead at what is now Lachine, it is wonderfully minute and complete, and upon these subjects

and all relating to them it must be the standard authority. No one but a trained lawyer familiar with the region and inspired by true historical enthusiasm could have made the old real-estate registers of Montreal Island so clearly reveal the truth as to these matters, and settle the long-standing controversies in regard to them. It was time that this work was done, for romantic sentiment had been busy in the locality, and legends of the actual existence of "La Salle's House" and of "the grand old chimney of Champlain's fur-post of 1615" flourished until Mr. Girouard's pitiless demonstration made an end of them. With like care, and masterly use of old documents and records, he has gone over the history of the whole island, and fixed the sites of its ancient forts and the scenes of the stirring events in its history. He has re-told and made very vivid the story of the terrible war with the Iroquois from 1689, the year of the frightful massacre at Lachine, to 1698, during which the parish burial registers show that deaths from natural causes were the exception and those at savage hands the rule, and which "created so profound an impression that the lapse of two centuries has failed to obliterate it in the memory of posterity, while the dying chants of the victims have been handed down by tradition to find a place among the popular songs of the country."

Montreal Island was for so many years the headquarters of all the expeditions for exploration and commerce to the West and Northwest, that much of its local history has associations with our own. From its little villages and from among its inhabitants went forth many of the hardy *voyageurs* who traversed our streams and prairies, and some of the bold soldiers who commanded the frontier posts within our boundaries in the very early day.

The lists of those whose ancestry and family homes Mr. Girouard has occasion to trace and locate contain many a name familiar in our annals. Here appear Duluth, whose name is borne by the young metropolis of Lake Superior; Durantaye, who was stationed at "the fort of Checagou" as early as 1685; Boisbriant, the builder of Fort Chartres; and others who served in the Illinois country, some of them with La Salle and Tonty. One especial link between La Salle and the West, as our author says, was Colonel John B. Beaubien, well remembered by the old settlers of Chicago, whose family history is given by Mr. Girouard, and is an interesting one. It appears that in 1660 a party of Frenchmen were surprised in the

* LAKE ST. LOUIS, OLD AND NEW, and Cavalier de La Salle. By Désiré Girouard. Illustrated. Montreal: Poirier, Bessette & Co.

vicinity of Montreal by a band of Iroquois, who took their captives to the village of Oneida and put them all to death except one, René Cuillerier, a native of Vernon, in the diocese of Anger, in France. His life was saved by an old squaw, who adopted him, and after nineteen months of captivity he escaped and returned to Montreal, where he married in 1665. He became a prominent merchant, and bought land at Lachine, and was its first churchwarden. His stone house, built there in 1713, still remains, but in a ruinous condition; and this is the structure erroneously called "the homestead of La Salle." René's grandson, Jean Baptiste Cuillerier, born at Lachine in 1709, was surnamed Beaubien from his mother's family, and was known as J. Bte. Cuillerier dit Beaubien. He completed the stone house, and lived first in it; afterward he removed to Detroit, where in 1742 he married Marie-Anne Barrois, and their grandson was Colonel John B. Beaubien of early Chicago. The close connection between Illinois and Montreal in those far-off times might be repeatedly illustrated by other quotations from this valuable work, did space permit. Very interesting, too, are its descriptions of the fur-trade and its magnates, and of the earlier and later business and social aspects of the villages along Lake St. Louis; of the ancient missions and chapels; of the visit of "Tom" Moore to Lachine and St. Anne; of the fitting out of Sir John Franklin's expedition, and of his Canadian companions, *voyageurs* from Lake St. Louis; but upon these we cannot dwell. Suffice it to say that this book is a valuable contribution to our history, as well as to that of the neighborhood to which it specially relates; and it deserves high praise. Honorable mention should also be made of the admirable translation of the original work from French into English by Mr. Désiré H. Girouard, son of the author, and himself a member of the bar of Montreal.

EDWARD G. MASON.

COLONEL PEARSON, a friend of the late J. A. Symonds, has prepared "A Short History of the Renaissance in Italy" (Scribner), the work being a condensation, with the author's sanction, of the seven-volume work of Symonds. The work loses greatly, of course, by a reduction to less than one-seventh of its full size, but a brief history of the subject should certainly be found useful, and could not have been made upon a better basis than was afforded by the original of this venture. "Colonel Pearson's object has been to select and arrange for those who know Italy, or hope in the future to do so, whatever may sustain or promote an interest in its history, its art, and its literature."

RECENT STUDIES IN CURRENCY AND FINANCE.*

The exceptional character of our financial experiences during recent years, and the marked revival of general interest in the study of monetary problems, seem likely to leave behind them some more or less permanent record in the fresh crop of financial literature that has been brought forth. All of these new books are professedly of popular interest, though some of them possess no inconsiderable degree of scientific merit. All of them, moreover, mark a notable and welcome step in advance of the currency discussions of a decade ago,—in their less dogmatic and doctrinaire tone; in their clearer recognition of the importance of special forces and circumstances in modifying the operation of general principles; and, above all, in their keen appreciation of the manner and extent of the subtle influence exercised by purchasing power in the form of credit, in a community where banking facilities have reached so high a point of development as in the United States.

Of all these discussions, the most noteworthy, on account both of its timeliness and the sound judgment and logical acumen displayed by the writer, is Professor Taussig's monograph on "The Silver Situation in the United States." It is altogether the most satisfactory treatment of the events and conditions bearing upon the solution of the silver question in this country, and is a contribution of some importance to certain minor points in the theory of money. The 135 pages of this essay are divided into two parts. The first part gives a clear and interesting account of the various conditions affecting the fluctuations in the circulation of the silver currency since the Bland Act of 1878. The second part is an examination of the questions of policy involved in the currency controversy, and, more particularly, an investigation of that part of the bimetallic argument which reasons from the fall of prices to the need for more money. This is the least satisfactory part of the essay, and mainly so because the author has shrunk from the important but difficult task of defining what the necessary requirements of an equitable standard of value are. It is useless to talk about the questions of right and

*THE SILVER SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By F. W. Taussig. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES. By David Kinley. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF PANICS IN THE UNITED STATES. By Clement Juglar. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY. By W. L. Trenholm. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE HISTORY AND THEORY OF MONEY. By Sidney Sherwood. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS. By Victor Rosewater. New York: Columbia College Studies.

THE FINANCIAL HISTORY OF VIRGINIA. By William Z. Ripley. New York: Columbia College Studies.

THE REPUDIATION OF STATE DEBTS. By William A. Scott. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

wrong in the bimetallic controversy until a standard of right has been determined; and this is what is not done by Professor Taussig.

Hardly less timely than the essay just noticed is Mr. Kinley's volume on the history, organization, and influence of "The Independent Treasury of the United States." Mr. Kinley seeks to make out a case against the present Sub-treasury system, by showing the pernicious and disturbing influence of the irregular collections and disbursements of the government on the money supply. The Federal Treasury is now the largest single manipulator of money in this country, and, as a result of its position of commanding influence, the business community has been reduced to a forced dependence on its daily policy. An element of instability is thus introduced into all business, and this is unavoidable under a system of treasury deposits which requires that the government shall be the actual custodian of the public money. The Sub-treasury system was devised to secure the safety of the public money, but it has done this at the cost of elasticity of the currency. The present problem is to secure elasticity without sacrificing safety; and for this purpose Mr. Kinley proposes a reorganization of the national banking system, adding greatly to the functions of the banks as financial agents of the government. Such, in brief, is the burden of the writer's argument. In working out his position, Mr. Kinley has produced a book of decided interest, even for those who are unwilling to go his length in depreciation of an institution which has been so productive of good as the Independent Treasury. The book, in its descriptive parts, will be found a most useful repository of information regarding some of the important influences constantly at work in our money market.

Under the title of "A Brief History of Panics in the United States," Mr. Thom has published an English version of so much of M. Juglar's well-known work on "Commercial Crises" as related to the United States. It may be well questioned whether this translation was worth the effort. There is certainly place for a good history of American crises, but the gap is too large to be filled by M. Juglar's fragmentary and superficial treatment of the subject. The present volume tells nothing new and omits much that is included in other books. And whatever merits the work in its French form possessed are largely diminished in the English translation, through inaccurate renderings and not infrequent misprints.

Both teachers and readers of political economy in America have long felt the need of a treatise containing a full, but clear and simple, popular exposition of the principles of money—a book that should do much the same service for American readers as the late Stanley Jevons did for English readers in his admirable "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange." Several attempts have been made in this direction, the last in the series being Mr. Tren-

holm's "The People's Money." The judgment of the reading public must decide whether Mr. Trenholm has succeeded in producing a book that will at once stimulate and satisfy the interest for instruction in this subject. He certainly shows some excellent qualifications for his task, but he lacks the power of vivid description, of clear and simple statement, of making pointed analogies and concise summaries,—all of which are so needful in popular expositions. His literary style is, we venture to think, too dignified and impassive to appeal to the average mind. Less fault may, however, be found with the contents of this manual. Its general trend may be conjectured from the imprint the upper cover bears of the gold double-eagle. Bimetallism is only incidentally discussed, but much space is given to the banking question. The writer is a warm friend of bank-currency, but he insufficiently estimates the extent and importance of bank-issues in the form of "deposits" as distinguished from notes. No currency lesson needs to be so thoroughly taught to the American public at this critical juncture as that, not gold and silver, not greenbacks nor bank-notes, but *credits*, in the shape of bank deposits, are the most important constituent of our circulation—that one upon which the general level of prices, in the end, depends. Occasionally Mr. Trenholm falls into time-honored superstition; as when, in his zealous argument for banks, he writes: "It is certainly true that the increase of bank-note issues tends to reduce the rate of interest on commercial loans." This is not only a false but a dangerous doctrine to teach; for, were it as true as Mr. Trenholm's language implies, it would go a long way toward justifying the popular demand for more money.

It is not unusual, in these days when the pride of authorship has taken hold of so many young minds, to meet with books for whose publication it is hard to discover any adequate reason. Of this character is Mr. Sidney Sherwood's "History and Theory of Money." The volume is made up of a number of University Extension lectures extemporaneously delivered to a popular Philadelphia audience, with a verbatim report of the class discussion which followed. Whatever excuse may exist for the mode of education of which Mr. Sherwood's book is a product, it is sincerely to be hoped that, if publication in the present form is an essential ingredient of the process, some method may speedily be devised for sparing the reading public a recurrence of such shocks to its sense of literary propriety as come from the perusal of such a volume as this. The author's plea for publication—"the more scholarly education of practical men and the more practical education of scholars"—implies a gratuitous assumption of ignorance on the part of both classes of readers. It would be painful to believe that either our "practical men" or our "scholars" had become reduced to the sad necessity of looking to such a work for either inspiration or guidance. And certainly any true

friend of the University Extension movement has a right to complain at the use of its good name as a shield for such immature effort.

In his excellent monograph on "Special Assessments," Mr. Victor Rosewater has given us an interesting, original, and adequate discussion of an important but hitherto neglected topic in municipal finance. Special assessments are a peculiarly American form of taxation, being a method of defraying the cost of local expenditures to property, undertaken, to be sure, in the public interest, but inuring to the particular advantage of the owner. The system originated in New York in the seventeenth century, and gradually spread, until now it has been adopted by all but four States of the Union. Special assessments are everywhere regarded as an exercise of the taxing power, but they are to be distinguished from taxes proper. Hence the rule that taxation should be proportional to ability does not apply to special assessments; the universally recognized principle of our law is that they must always be proportional to benefits received.

Mr. William Ripley has made a very interesting contribution to the history of colonial finance in his "Financial History of Virginia." Indirect taxes, as in all young communities, were the principal resource of the colony, and the main burden rested upon tobacco, the staple product of Virginia. An export duty was imposed on tobacco, but it is unlikely that it was paid by the foreign consumer; it amounted, in fact, to a disguised land-tax on the colonial grower. The other financial expedients of the colony were of the same primitive character, and were gradually rejected as sounder ideas in taxation began to prevail.

Professor Scott's "Repudiation of State Debts" is a thorough discussion of one of the strangest phenomena in the history of American finance. Twelve of the States have, at one time or another, taken advantage of their quasi-sovereign rights to "scale" or repudiate their debts. As the law stands to-day, the holder of a repudiated bond has no legal means of enforcing the payment of the obligation. Dr. Scott carefully examines the acts of repudiation passed by the various States, and gives an analysis of the causes that have led to the use of so violent a financial expedient. Repudiation has seldom been resorted to except under circumstances of heavy financial pressure, and when the people believed that it had been betrayed by an unscrupulous legislature. Most of the States have tried to prevent the recurrence of similar abuses by limiting the amount of debt that may be contracted by the legislature. This is, however, a plainly unsatisfactory remedy; and Dr. Scott proposes the institution of State courts, with power to adjudicate cases involving the validity of bonds, and with power to issue writs of *mandamus* compelling the tax-officers to include in their assessments an amount sufficient to cover the debts adjudged valid.

A. C. MILLER.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

A Russian's Impressions of America.

Prince Serge Wolkonsky, after spending the summer at the World's Fair, has beat a retreat, letting fly two Parthian arrows on the way. In other words, he has collected his occasional "Addresses," made during the summer, into one booklet, and jotted down his "Impressions" in another (Unity Publishing Co.). The addresses are kindly in feeling, but rhetorical and diffuse in style, evidently not prepared to be printed. They have a great deal to say about religious unity and the brotherhood of man, and incidentally suggest that the Midway Plaisance might have been made an excellent "school for teaching human brotherhood." Of that characteristic feature of the Fair he further says: "For me it is the most sad thing I know, because it is human life exposed as a show; human beings deprived of their feelings, and reduced to the state of a catalogued exhibit, a moving panorama of empty human forms." Prince Wolkonsky's impressions are in many chapters upon as many subjects. The chapter on "Politicians" is a gem: "Thank God, I have not known one of them!" This is all, but what more need be said? He has a little fun at the expense of the amiable people who thought that he, as a Russian, must be a nihilist, and that Russia was an uncivilized country. One interlocutor even wanted to know if the Bible had been translated into Russian. The same gentleman remarked: "I think your music is much too good for such a nation as yours." The urbanity of the reply is in charming contrast with the ill-breeding displayed by the remark that occasioned it. "I thought American music was much too bad for such a great nation as they are." Our impressionist defines a reception as "a social entertainment intended to kill all sociability by depressing and levelling all individuality." And he adds: "Oh, deliver us from those entertainments where we say to ourselves, 'Oh, what a bore!' and to others, 'I am so glad to meet you!'" The impressions of "Woman" take the form of an imaginary interview upon the writer's return home. He cheerfully answers the questions put to him, until someone inquires about the American female voice. The answer is evasive: "You are very little civilized if you don't know how it sounds. American voices are too well known all over Europe." That Prince Wolkonsky has read our newspapers to some purpose is evident from the passages we have selected for final quotation. "You will seldom find in the daily press a serious critique. If you have missed a lecture or a concert, you cannot learn from the papers of the following morning whether you lost or gained by not having gone; you will find a minute description of the lecturer's physique, his dress, the number of people present, a list of names (always the same ones,—oh, not much variety in that,—but people like to see their names reported, and others find a sort of painful delight in reading them over and over). If some

personal details are given they are generally with a slight note of mockery, or a wish of making fun. The educational influence of the papers is null, for they never lift the reader up, they bring down to him whatever subject they treat."

*Mr. Winter's Life
of Edwin Booth.*

Edwin Booth, the representative tragedian of his time, has been fortunate in having for his biographer a man thoroughly in sympathy with his art and intimately acquainted with his life; consequently in Mr. William Winter's "Life and Art of Edwin Booth" (Macmillan) we have a work of high value in the history of dramatic art during the generation that is just passing away. For many years Booth stood at the head of his profession. Never until Mr. Irving appeared did Booth meet with a rival. He had eclipsed Forrest. He had nothing to fear from Davenport, Brooke, Murdoch, Adams, Dillon, Marshall, Wallack, Fechter, Barrett, or McCullough. Not till Mr. Irving came to America did Booth ever have reason to understand that his star had passed its meridian and was beginning to descend. He did not believe in the new school. To the end he stood fast by the old-fashioned standard of poetic tragedy,—the grand manner, the elocutionary not less than the mimetic art. But he recognized that there is an inevitable fate in such changes; and one of the sweetest of his characteristics was the gentle patience, the cheerful resignation, with which he accepted the new order of things, although he could not defer to the new lights of art. The chief public work of Booth's life was his effort to establish a great theatre, to be conducted in a high and liberal spirit and to be devoted to all that is grand and fine in dramatic literature and art. He built and for more than four years managed a theatre according to these high ideals. But being better as an actor than as manager and financier, his health suffered under the strain of care, and forced him to abandon the undertaking. These and other interesting incidents are fully detailed in Mr. Winter's Life of Booth, which occupies the first 150 pages of his work. Part II., of about the same length, is devoted to "The Art of Edwin Booth," and includes descriptions of all his leading rôles, seventeen in number, mostly Shakespearean. The volume concludes with a large number of memorials, in verse and prose, offered at the time of his death, last June.

*History of the
Apostolic Church.*

There was no lack of books in the field selected by Professor Oliver J. Thatcher, of the University of Chicago, for his literary labors resulting in "A Sketch of the History of the Apostolic Church" (Houghton), but whatever other merit his book may have it is probably the most readable of them all. A brief note of acknowledgment of assistance rendered by two of his colleagues in preparing it for publication is all that the book has by way of preface. The exceedingly terse dedication, "To my Teacher, Prof. Adolf Harnack," supplies the defi-

ciency, however, and suggests whence the author derives the materials for his treatment of his subject. Even under such a thorough teacher our author's study has been obviously partial, and he seems to infer that what is a new discovery to him must be new to his readers. He makes many assertions, therefore, with the air of one who is about to surprise his readers; whereas there is little in the book that is new, unless it be some of the author's deductions. There are cases where he is rather too free with the expression "no one knows," where an admission of his own ignorance would have been sufficient. The most conspicuous purpose of the book appears to be to controvert all known theories of church polity derived from Apostolic times. The Apostolic Church, as Professor Thatcher is at pains to picture it, exists now neither in its polity nor in its doctrine.

*The land of
"Pretty Soon."*

A volume of sketches in New Mexico rejoices in the cabalistic title "The Land of Poco Tiempo" (Scribner). The author is Mr. Charles F. Lummis, and the following preamble to the opening paper enables us, in a way, to read his title clear: "Sun, silence, and adobe,—that is New Mexico in three words. If a fourth were to be added, it need be only to clinch the three. It is the Great American Mystery—the National Rip Van Winkle—the United States which is *not* the United States. Here is the land of *poco tiempo*—the home of 'Pretty soon.'" Mr. Lummis has a picturesque and vigorous style, and his account of New Mexico—"the anomaly of the Republic," he calls it,—of its motley populace, its antiquities, its curious survivals of pre-Columbian rites and customs, its ancient walled cities, etc., is decidedly interesting. A unique chapter is devoted to "New Mexican Folk-Songs," a number of which are given, with the notes. The volume is liberally illustrated with photographic plates.

*The Christian
Church in the
Middle Ages.*

The volume in which the late Dr. Wilhelm Moeller, Professor of Church History in the University of Kiel, set forth, as viewed from his standpoint, the "History of the Christian Church" for the first six centuries, was reviewed in THE DIAL for July 16. The second volume of the series contemplated by its learned author is now before us, translated from the German, as was the first, by Mr. Andrew Rutherford, B.D., and comprising an octavo volume of 553 pages (Macmillan). It carries the narrative through the Middle Ages; that is to say, from the beginning of the seventh to the end of the fifteenth century. These nine centuries are as fruitful in picturesque incidents and heroic characters as any, yet the author and translator between them have succeeded in divesting the narrative of every particle of the picturesque, and in reducing it to the driest possible recital of events. That the details of history are conscientiously set forth we doubt not and, as in the previous volume, the bibliography

is complete. The book is, therefore, invaluable for reference and as a historical directory. But the typography is of a very complex character, and reading is thereby made exceedingly laborious. Even in a theological school, the book could not be used as a text-book except at the risk of disgusting the students with this very important branch of theological culture.

*Old Puritan
Love-Letters.*

A very pleasing relic of our Puritan forefathers is the volume called "Some Old Puritan Love-Letters" (Dodd, Mead & Co.). They comprise a portion of the correspondence (fifty-eight letters) between John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts, and his wife, Margaret Tyndal Winthrop, between the years 1618 and 1653. These letters are far from being models of the epistolary art; they are barren of literary reference and almost entirely lacking in mention of contemporary events; their charm (and it is not slight) is in their antique flavor and in their tender yet formal tone, in such marked contrast with the more familiar manner of the letter-writing of the present. Another characteristic of the time appears in their devout and religious atmosphere. The Governor addresses his wife in phrases like this: "I salute thee heartily, giving thanks to God who bestowed thee upon me and hath continued thee unto me," etc. Nor is the wife less piously minded: "My good husban, I thanke you for putinge me in minde to be cheerful, and to put my trust in my good God who hath never fayled me in time of nede. I beseech him to continue his mercy still to me and grant that my sinnes may not provoke his anger against me." This quaint and unstudied correspondence is a delightful means of coming close to the domestic life of our New England ancestors.

*Summer rambles
in the country.*

A glance through the pages of Dr. A. H. Japp's "Hours in My Garden" (Macmillan) leaves one with an agreeable—and at this season highly illusory—impression of having enjoyed a summer ramble in the country. The little volume is made up of nineteen "Nature Sketches," largely the fruit of personal observation, and it is well freighted with the lighter lore of the woods and fields, ponds and streams, hedgerows and coppices of Old England. The style of the book recalls Richard Jefferies, but there is more literary allusion, and the author has evidently looked at nature through spectacles more scientific than poetical. The little essays are pleasantly written, and are well adapted to stimulate young readers to a systematic study of Nature. The one hundred and thirty-eight woodcuts are nicely done, and add to the educative value of the text.

*The Writings of
Thomas Jefferson.*

The second volume of Mr. Ford's edition of the Writings of Thomas Jefferson (Putnam) covers the years 1776-1781,—years of activity in resisting the efforts of Great Britain to subdue the rebellious Colonies,

during which Jefferson displayed those qualities of statesmanship which won the confidence of Washington and secured for him the office of Secretary of State in the new government. Whether as member of Congress or of the Virginia Assembly, or as Governor of that Commonwealth, he strengthened the Colonial cause and liberalized the government. The correspondence and papers in this volume show how thoroughly Jefferson gave himself to his country during this trying period. Of course the most interesting of the contents of this volume—a document in itself of sufficient importance to secure immortality to any man—is the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Ford has given in parallel columns the first draft from the copy in the writing of John Adams, the draft reported by the committee which is taken from Jefferson's rough draft reproduced here in fac-simile from the original in the Department of State, and the engrossed copy. The useful Itinerary and Chronology begun in the first volume is continued in the second.

*A new version
of George Sand's
"Fadette."*

A belated holiday publication, and one of unusual merit, is George Sand's "Fadette" (the original of "Fanchon the Cricket"), translated by Miss Jane Minot Sedgwick, and published by Messrs. George H. Richmond & Co. of New York. An etched frontispiece by E. Abot, printed in Paris, hand-made paper with rough edges, careful press-work, and a novel binding of gray paper boards and muslin joints, give finish and symmetry to the dainty volume, which must appeal alike to the admirers of George Sand and the lovers of handsome books. Fortunately for the little volume, its sale does not depend upon the holiday trade, and it will doubtless find its way into the possession of collectors until the limited issue is exhausted. We should add that the "brief, rich, melancholy sentences" of George Sand, as rendered into English by Miss Sedgwick, have not a little of the charm which their originals had for Thackeray, to whom they seemed "like the sound of country bells, provoking I don't know what vein of music and meditation, and falling sweetly and sadly on the ear."

*The Book of
College Sports.*

Mr. Walter Camp's "Book of College Sports" (Century Co.), a very handsome volume of over three hundred pages with seventy illustrations, treats of the four principal college games—track athletics, rowing, foot-ball, and base-ball. These are described in a popular way, from the standpoint of both the spectator and the player. The book is evidently intended chiefly for beginners; though in parts—notably in the chapters on foot-ball and base-ball—the writer has gone more into detail on the points of science and skill, and has thus made the book valuable to advanced students of these games. The schoolboy will find in it much useful information concerning the organization and training of teams, as well as explanations on points of skill. The

writer evidently does not aim to give an exhaustive treatise on his subject, but only to give a mass of general information and helpful suggestions to the legions of ambitious young athletes; and this he succeeds in doing in a very interesting manner.

An amusing collection of Bulls and Blunders.

The drift of Mr. Marshall Brown's collection of "Bulls and Blunders" (Griggs) is sufficiently indicated in the title. The contents of the book are drawn from many sources, and it is not without educative value in that the "blunders" quoted are largely solecisms arising from loose syntax. The "bulls," as may be expected, are chiefly furnished by the cheerful sons of Hibernia—who, whatever their failings, have certainly contributed freely to the gayety of nations. We subjoin a specimen of tribunal eloquence quoted from M. Taine's "French Revolution": "I would," roared an orator in one of the sections, "take my own head by the hair, cut it off, and, presenting it to the despot, would say to him, 'Tyrant, behold the act of a free man!'" This is almost as good as Sir Boyle Roche's plaint: "The progress of the times, Mr. Speaker, is such that little children who can neither walk nor talk may be seen running about the streets cursing their Maker."

Pictures of an Old Town in New England.

Whether in prose or verse, Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich is always a charming writer. His "Old Town by the Sea," which forms the subject of his latest volume in prose (Houghton), is of course Portsmouth, which, under the name of "Rivermouth," has become so familiar to us through his stories, and was his boyhood's home. In this volume Mr. Aldrich has collected the history, traditions, and description of the old New Hampshire town, from its first settlement in 1623 until the present. In themselves these stories and events are no more picturesque or fascinating than those of the average New England town; but for the same reason that the "Bad Boy" won our love and admiration when his deeds were related by the sinner himself, so these trifles become delightful through the magic touch of their historian and lover.

Shakespearean Foolery.

The characters in Shakespeare's plays never cease to furnish attractive literary themes. "The Trial of Sir John Falstaff," by Mr. A. M. F. Randolph, has for its second title "Wherein the fat knight is permitted to answer for himself concerning the charges laid against him, and to attorney his own case." The author, evidently a lawyer, makes skilful citations from the Falstaffian portions of the Shakespeare text and strings them together adroitly. Various other matters, not strictly collateral, are introduced,—such as speculations on Shakespeare's life, critical comments on his genius, an amusing thrust at Mr. Donnelly's cryptogram, etc. As a whole, however, the book, although ingenious and entertaining, is not to be taken very seriously. (Putnam.)

Translations from Scandinavian Literature.

Those who take up "Elsie: A Christmas Story" with the expectation of being cheered thereby will be grievously disappointed. It is a tale translated from the Norwegian of Herr Kjelland by Mr. M. M. Dawson (Kerr), and, we regret to say, not well translated. It gives us a grim picture of the social contrasts of society, and satirizes the Pharisee with a fierceness that suggests Dr. Ibsen. Another Norwegian contribution to our book-shelves is an excellent translation, by Mr. William Wilson, of Herr Björnson's "Over Ævne," which becomes "Pastor Sang" in English (Longmans). The play belongs to the author's later, and, we think, decadent period, and is quite as perplexing as the "Bygmester Solness" of his famous contemporary.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Volume Three of Green's "A Short History of the English People," in the superb illustrated edition edited by Mrs. Green and Miss Norgate (Harper), brings us within one volume of the complete work. As in the two preceding instalments, the illustrations of this volume are very numerous and exceptionally well selected. A folding frontispiece gives us, in colors, London Bridge as it appeared circa 1600. "Puritan England" and "The Revolution" are the two chapters comprised within this volume.

Mr. Charles A. Platt's "Italian Gardens" (Harper) is a belated holiday book, and one of the most beautiful of the season. Some score of the most famous Italian villas are described as to their surroundings, and illustrated by a series of exquisite engravings. We have, among others, the Villa Borghese and the Villa Medici, the Quirinal and Colonna gardens, the Villa d'Este at Tivoli, and the Giusti gardens at Verona. The text of the book is interesting, but distinctly subordinate to the illustrations.

Mr. George W. Hale, whose "Police and Prison Cyclopaedia" we noticed favorably in its first edition, a year ago, now offers the work to the public in an enlarged and improved form (Houghton). Many reports received since the earlier issue have been incorporated within the work, and its summary of police regulations and criminal statistics cannot fail to be found useful by all interested in penology or concerned with the administration of criminal law in our cities. There is a biographical sketch of the author, which is distinctly readable, and there are numerous portrait illustrations.

Mr. Alexander Black's "Photography Indoors and Out" (Houghton) is one of the best of the manuals for amateurs that the new hobby has called forth. It is historical, descriptive, and technical enough for actual guidance. It gives a selection of useful tables and formulae, and abounds in practical hints about most of the phases of amateur photographic work. It is, of course, illustrated. Taken as a whole, we do not know of a better book for the purposes of the beginner.

"Greece in the Age of Pericles" (Scribner), by Mr. Arthur J. Grant, is a small book of the University Extension sort, which compactly and somewhat drily covers the important period of history with which it is concerned. The writer has sought "to omit none of

the main forces that helped to mould Greek civilization," to give "prominence to the social and religious conditions of the country," and "to treat of Greek history in relation to the general history of Europe." There are maps and other illustrations.

"Jonathan Wild," the fourth of Fielding's novels, both in point of size and popularity, forms the tenth volume in the Dent edition of Fielding (Macmillan). Mr. Saintsbury's introduction is, of course, interesting, reading, and all the more so because he confesses to a special predilection for the work in question. To it he has "gone for rest and refreshment" for thirty years past, and now would fain induce others to do likewise. That "Fielding has written no greater book" is a verdict from which many will dissent, but Mr. Saintsbury has excellent reasons for the opinion, and makes no hesitation of sharing them with the public.

Miss Burney's "Cecilia," in three volumes (Macmillan), with the Dent imprint, may now be had as a companion to the "Evelina" published nearly a year ago. It has for illustrations the photogravures familiar to readers of the Dent editions, three to a volume. Miss Mitford's "Our Village" (Webster) is a dainty one-volume reprint that many readers will find acceptable. A new edition of Mr. J. Rendel Harris's "Memoranda Sacra" (Randolph) will appeal to the pious-minded, and particularly to those with whom religious meditation has a mystical cast.

NEW YORK TOPICS.

New York, January 9, 1894.

The author of "Dodo," Mr. E. F. Benson, has recently been taking a trip through the Continent. He has just written a letter to a friend in this country, dealing with the apparent publication here of two authorized editions of his well-known novel. The letter is dated December 19, at Athens, Greece, and in it he says: "I published this year in England a novel called 'Dodo,' but as it was not published in America I lost copyright there. A few months later Messrs. D. Appleton & Company offered me terms for publication in America, which I accepted." Mr. Benson then goes on to say that he afterward received a proposition from another American publisher, which, naturally, he declined. He complains that the second publisher proceeded with his edition, and copyrighted it under his own name, although the book itself was not entitled to American copyright. Mr. Benson thinks that this was made possible by the substitution of intentional misprints in the text. In conclusion he writes: "I should like to state directly that the edition published by Messrs. Appleton & Company is the authorized edition, and that the other edition has been issued contrary to and in spite of my expressed wishes." Mr. Benson's letter seems to raise an important point in the copyright question, namely: whether or not copyright can be secured in an uncopyrighted book by an unauthorized person through changes in the text of the book.

The publication of the late Herman Melville's works, which was carried on for a short time through an arrangement with the United States Book Company by another firm, has now been resumed by one of the co-ordinate firms which make up the Book Company. It has been a great satisfaction to all concerned in the re-issue of Melville's works to observe the fresh interest which the public has taken in them. They have sold

well, and copyright returns have accrued to Mr. Melville's family. An interesting feature connected with their publication is that when editions of the American sheets of "Typee" and "Omoo" were placed on the English market by the London branch of a New York house, it was found that the former London publisher of "Typee" and "Omoo," having purchased the copyright of those books outright from Mr. Melville for a comparatively small sum, still held the English rights. He allowed the small American edition imported to be sold, but declined to permit any further importations, on the ground that the American edition was no improvement on his own. This English publisher has now reprinted these books from the plates made many years ago, inserting some illustrations of South Sea life and scenery, and is meeting with a good deal of criticism for doing so, one paper saying: "We regret to add they [the books] have been printed from very old and worn plates." As Mr. Melville's family is paid a royalty on all copies sold by the United States Book Company, and as these English plates were in such a battered condition, it seems a pity that the English publisher could not have assented to some equitable arrangement in the matter.

The new editions of volumes by members of the English pre-Raphaelite group are gradually appearing. I have been especially interested in the new and enlarged edition of "Goblin Market," by Miss Christina G. Rossetti, with illustrations by Laurence Housman. The large paper copies are very attractively gotten up. Mr. Housman has, in his designs, followed the theme set by Dante Rossetti in the two illustrations made for the first edition of the book. Another volume by Miss Rossetti, also published by Messrs. Macmillan & Company, is "Sing Song: A Nursery Rhyme Book," with over one hundred illustrations by Arthur Hughes, one of the younger members of the pre-Raphaelite group. Unless I am mistaken, this is a compilation of several smaller volumes written and illustrated by Miss Rossetti and Mr. Hughes. It is well to have all the latter's designs under one cover.

Mr. Robert Bridges—who is thought by some authorities to be the leading minor poet of England—at first published his verse only in limited privately-printed editions. These very æsthetic-looking volumes were issued from the press of H. Daniel, of Oxford. The first of them, called simply "Poems," was published, and purchased by a few Americans, at six shillings. Copies are now held by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons and by William Evarts Benjamin, of this city, at \$25.00. Another volume, "The Feast of Bacchus," published in 1889, is now held by the same booksellers at \$35.00. "The Growth of Love," issued in 1890, is now quoted at \$20.00. More recently Mr. Bridges seems to have overcome his objection to publishing in the regular way, as the issuing of his "Humors of the Court: A Comedy, and Other Poems," by Messrs. Macmillan, would indicate. Of the limited editions just mentioned, from a hundred to a hundred and fifty copies only were printed.

It is said that Mr. Edward Fuller, author of "The Complaining Millions of Men," a novel in which some prominent Bostonians are introduced as characters under faintly disguised names, has a new work of fiction in hand.

J. S. Van der Poorten Schwarz, otherwise "Maarten Maartens," has prefixed to his new novel, "The Greater Glory; a Story of High Life," which Messrs. Appleton &

Co. are just about to publish, the following emphatic Note: "Holland is a small country, and it is difficult to step out in it without treading on somebody's toes. I therefore wish to declare, once for all, and most emphatically, that my books contain no allusions, covert or overt, to any real persons, living or dead. I am aware that great masters of fiction have thought fit to work from models; that method must therefore possess its advantages: it is not mine. . . . I describe manners and morals, not individual men." The appearance of "God's Fool" by "Maarten Maartens" led many people to believe that a new "master of fiction" had arisen in the Dutch "sensitivist." The present work is likely to provoke considerable discussion. There is a mystical "argument" or parable at the opening of the book, which is a scorching arraignment of the life depicted in the novel. Mr. Schwarz, as is now pretty generally known, is a Dutch country gentleman, with a home at Neerlangbroek, Holland; but he has adopted England, writes in English, and spends much time in London, where the Authors' Society gave him a large dinner last year.

ARTHUR STEDMAN.

LITERARY NOTES AND MISCELLANY.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard announce "The Political Economy of Natural Law," by Mr. Henry Wood.

The announcement is made by the family that a full and authorized memoir of the late Francis Parkman will be prepared as soon as circumstances permit.

"To-day," a monthly magazine in the interests of the Universalist Church, makes its bow to the public this month with a number of forty-eight pages, containing articles by Senator Lodge, Professor Orello Cone, and others.

The Biblia Publishing Co. announces an edition of the "Book of the Dead," reproducing by photographic process the plates published in Lepsius and Rouge. The price of the work to subscribers will be \$3.50. After publication the price will be materially raised.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons announce: a "Chess Pocket Manual," by Mr. C. H. D. Gossip; "Men, Women, and Books," by Mr. Augustine Birrell; "The Philosophy of Reality," by Dr. James McCosh; "Psychology, Descriptive and Explanatory," by Professor George T. Ladd; and Mr. R. E. Prothero's "Life and Correspondence of Dean Stanley."

"The Magazine of Poetry" becomes, with its January issue, a monthly. This issue is devoted to the Poets of Buffalo, among whom figure Bishop Coxe, Mrs. Rohlfs, Miss Amanda T. Jones (whom we have always reckoned among Chicago poets), Dr. Frederick Peterson, and Professor Henry A. Beers. The rest, numbering about two score, are unknown to other than local fame.

We make this amusing extract from the printed proceedings of the Association of American Authors: "A stirring letter from Col. Richard Henry Savage was read in reference to a most uncalled-for and unjust criticism upon one of his late novels. His just indignation was warranted by the criticism, and the letter was placed on file to swell the volume of authors' grievances."

According to the Bayreuth "Taschen-Kalender," the number of performances of Wagner's works in the German language amounted in the year ending June last to 1,047, an increase of 227 on the previous year. The later music dramas are now rapidly growing in favor,

the representations of "Das Rheingold," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung" having nearly doubled.

"The Psychological Review," to be published bi-monthly by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., has just issued its first part. The contents include President G. T. Ladd's address of last December before the American Psychological Association; a study of John Bunyan, from the pathological standpoint, by Professor Royce; a group of studies from the Harvard Psychological Laboratory, mainly by Professor Münsterberg, and a number of brief contributions, discussions, and reviews. It is evident that experimental psychology is to have much of the attention of this Review, although the editorial forces include several men who will doubtless see to it that the laboratory psychologists do not have things entirely their own way. The periodical is handsomely printed, and presents a dignified appearance.

The Winter Convocation of the University of Chicago was signalized by the dedication of the Kent Chemical Laboratory, and an address by Professor Ira Remsen, of the Johns Hopkins University. The Laboratory, which is one of the most beautiful of the University buildings, was the gift of Mr. Sidney A. Kent, of Chicago, and was erected and equipped by him at a cost of \$235,000. In his address on the present condition of the University, President Harper reported an enrolment of 773 students, an increase over last year of twenty-five per cent. The President also took occasion to state that the University had no connection with a student periodical recently issued under circumstances calculated to mislead the public, and to add that the University has never had the slightest intention of publishing a literary magazine of any sort. The report, based upon a fabrication of one of the Chicago newspapers, that such a step was contemplated, has received wide circulation and credence, and has proved very mortifying to the University authorities. Among the new appointments announced by the President, we note with peculiar satisfaction that of Mr. S. W. Burnham to a professorship of practical astronomy.

The Very Rev. Charles Merivale, Dean of Ely, died on the twenty-seventh of last month, at the age of eighty-five. He was educated at Harrow, Haileybury, and Cambridge, and was a preacher and lecturer at the University of Cambridge at various periods between 1838 and 1865. From 1848 to 1869 he was rector of Lawford, Essex, becoming Dean of Ely in 1869. His "History of the Romans under the Empire" was written during his Lawford period, and the volumes, seven in number, appeared at intervals from 1850 to 1862. In 1869 he published a rhymed translation of the "Iliad." Other published works include the Boyle lectures of 1864 and 1865, entitled "The Conversion of the Roman Empire" and "The Conversion of the Northern Nations"; a "General History of Rome" (1865); "The Roman Triumvirates" (1876); "Lectures on Early Church History" (1879); and "The Contrast Between Pagan and Christian Society" (1880). His great work was, of course, the "History of the Romans under the Empire," which exactly fits into the gap between Mommsen and Gibbon, and which is one of the best-written and most picturesque historical works in the English language.

Mr. Harold Frederic includes these notes on Jokai and Heine in a recent letter from Europe: "It is impossible not to contrast the imperial honors being showered from Vienna and all Hungary on Moritz Jokai, who was a revolutionist in 1848, and a banished exile a long time after, with the cold neglect and even the hos-

tility which official Germany still shows the memory of Heinrich Heine. The Hungarian author, during all the fifty years of writing, the completion of which was celebrated to-day, never produced anything to stand for a moment in the world's balance with the best of Heine's works. Yet only a few years ago the Berlin police, inheriting the stupid Prussian traditions of 1848, confiscated a whole new edition of his books, and still more recently the municipal authorities of Heine's native Dusseldorf declined to allow a statue of its most famous son to be erected in the town. To avenge this, a Dusseldorfer, who is an official in the service of the Congo State, writes home that he has erected a stone monument to Heine in the wilds of Central Africa, with a poetic inscription saying that the savages of Ethiopia are more tolerant than the citizens of the Rhenish seat of the Arb."

A case to which we referred some time ago has come up again in the French courts, on appeal, and the judgment formerly rendered has been confirmed in principle. The original suit was brought by the Comte de Sesmaisons, formerly French minister to Hayti, against the Paris branch of the publishing house of Brentano, for damages for the sale of a New York newspaper which contained an article which the plaintiff alleged to be libellous. The court condemned Messrs. Brentano to pay a fine of 100 francs and 5,000 francs costs. This is the first case of the kind that has come up, and the decision seems to be in plain accordance with article 42 of the law on the press, which allows the prosecution of simple vendors "in default" of managers, authors, or printers. The court held that the proprietors, publisher, and editor of the New York paper, being foreigners, were out of the reach of French law, and that, therefore, Messrs. Brentano were amenable. Any foreign booksellers in Paris, therefore, may be prosecuted if they have in stock any book, pamphlet, or newspaper which contains anything libellous against any Frenchman named therein. The only satisfaction obtained from the appeal was a reduction of the costs to a nominal sum.

BURNS'S BIRTHDAY.

In celebration of the approaching anniversary of the birth of Burns (January 25), a true Scotch lover of the poet inscribes the following lines "To a brother Scot on Burns's Birthday":

Ho! this is Robin's natal day,
Tae you, guid frien', I needna say;
Tae some lane neuk let's e'en away,
An' pay our luvie tae Robin.

Fu' mony a willie-waught thegither
We twa will quaff, my Grampian brither,
Till baith our luvie-thick tongues untether
In praise and sang o' Robin.

Wae's me the Scot wha willna drink
This day o' days fu' till the brink!
Tae dool an' darkness maun he sink
For sic contempt o' Robin!

A'ither sangs were ever sung
By singers o' whatever tongue
Are worth not as fill o' my lung
Compared wi' sangs o' Robin;—

An' 't is the day o' Robin's birth,
The bene, the bard o' a' the earth;
We'll gi'e it o'er tae sang an' mirth,
This day o' rant and Robin!

WANLESS ANDERSON.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

January, 1894 (Second List).

Aberdeen, Lord and Lady. Illus. W. T. Stead. *Rev. of Rev.*
Brazil, Republicanism in. M. de Mendonça. *No. American.*
Browning as a Dramatic Poet. Henry Jones. *Poet-Lore.*
Caesar as a General. Samuel Willard. *Dial* (Jan. 16).
Canadian and Northwestern History. E. G. Mason. *Dial* (16).
Catholic Church and School Fund. W. C. Doane. *No. Am.*
Central Park, N. Y. Illus. W. D. Howells. *Cosmopolitan.*
Currency and Finance, Studies in. A. C. Miller. *Dial* (Jan. 16).
God's Will and Human Happiness. St. Geo. Mivart. *Cosmopol.*
Greek and Barbarian. W. H. Norton. *Educational Review.*
Hawaiian Question. F. D. Coudert. *North American.*
Humor. Illus. Agnes Repplier. *Cosmopolitan.*
Income Tax and Revenues. F. C. Howe. *Annals Am. Acad'y.*
Indian Currency. G. L. Molesworth. *Annals Am. Acad'y.*
Jew, Glorification of the. A. S. Isaacs. *North American.*
Kant's Third Antinomy. W. T. Harris. *Philosophical Rev.*
Letters of George Eliot, Unpublished. *Poet-Lore.*
Long-distance Riding. Illus. Charles King. *Cosmopolitan.*
Metaphysics and Epistemology. D. G. Ritchey. *Philos. Rev.*
Money Famine, Prevention of. J. H. Eckels. *No. American.*
Music and Needy Children. W. L. Tomlins. *Music.*
Palermo. Illus. W. W. Cady-Scott. *Cosmopolitan.*
Pantomime, Revival of the. Illus. T. C. Crawford. *Cosmopol'n.*
Pasquier, Chancellor, Memoirs of. *Dial* (Jan. 16).
Psychology and Daily Life. Jos. Jastrow. *Dial* (Jan. 16).
Relief Work. Washington Gladden. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Report of the Committee of Ten. W. T. Harris. *Educational Rev.*
Saint-Saens on the Wagner Cult. *Music.*
School Superintendent, The. B. A. Hinsdale. *Educational Rev.*
Secondary Education, Report on. *Dial* (Jan. 16).
Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." W. J. Rolfe. *Poet-Lore.*
Silver States, Are They Ruined? D. H. Waite. *No. Am.*
Society and Environment. W. D. Lewis. *Annals Am. Acad'y.*
"Star" Contributors. Helen F. Bates. *Dial* (Jan. 16).
Spencer's Political Ethics. L. F. Ward. *Annals Am. Acad'y.*
Story-Teller's After-Thoughts, A. G. W. Cable. *No. Am.*
Tariff and Business. T. B. Reed. *North American.*
Tschaikowsky. J. De Zielinski. *Music.*
Unemployed, Relief for the. Albert Shaw. *Rev. of Rev.*
Whittier Desultoria. Illus. Charlotte F. Bates. *Cosmopolitan.*

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, embracing 45 titles, includes all books received by THE DIAL since last issue.]

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Le Morte Darthur: The Text as Written by Sir Thomas Malory and Imprinted by William Caxton at Westminster in the Year MCCCCLXXXV., and now Spelled in Modern Style. With Introduction by Prof. Rhys. Vol. I., illus., sq. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 455. Macmillan & Co. \$7.
English Book-Plates: Ancient and Modern. By Egerton Castle, M.A. Illus., sq. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 352. Macmillan & Co. \$3.75.
The Writings of Henrik Ibsen: A Commentary. By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. 12mo, pp. 317, gilt top. Macmillan & Co. \$2.
Authors and Their Public in Ancient Times: A Sketch of Literary Conditions, etc., from the Earliest Times to the Invention of Printing. By Geo. Haven Putnam, author of "The Question of Copyright." 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 309. G. F. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
Bon-Mots of Charles Lamb and Douglas Jerrold. Edited by Walter Jerrold, with grotesques by Aubrey Beardsley. 24mo, pp. 192, gilt top. Macmillan & Co. 75 cts.
The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M.A., with Lord Braybrooke's Notes. Edited by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. Vol. III., with portrait, 16mo, uncut, pp. 371. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.
Rip Van Winkle, and the Legend of Sleepy Hollow. By Washington Irving. Illus. by Geo. H. Boughton, A.R.A. 16mo, gilt edges, pp. 218. Macmillan & Co. \$2.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

- Leonidas Polk: Bishop and General. By William M. Polk, LL.D. In two vols., with portraits, 12mo, gilt tops, uncut. Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.
- Memoirs of Anne C. L. Botts. Written by her Friends, with selections from her writings. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 460, gilt edges. J. Selwin Tait. \$2.
- Sir Joshua Reynolds. By Claude Phillips. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 415. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.
- Richard Jefferies: A Study. By H. S. Salt. With portrait, 18mo, pp. 128. Macmillan & Co. 90 cts.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. 37, Masquerier—Millyng. Large 8vo, pp. 453, gilt top. Macmillan & Co. \$3.75.

HISTORY.

- Reminiscences of the Great Mutiny, 1857-9. By William Forbes-Mitchell. 8vo, pp. 300, uncut. Macmillan & Co. \$2.
- Famous Adventures and Prison Escapes of the Civil War. Illus., 12mo, pp. 338, gilt top. Century Co. \$2.
- The English Peasant: Studies, Historical, Local, and Biographical. By Richard Heath. 12mo, uncut, pp. 382. The Century Co. \$1.50.
- The Spanish Pioneers. By Charles F. Lummis, author of "A New Mexico David." Illus., 16mo, pp. 292. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.
- Historic Green Bay: 1634-1840. By Ella H. Neville, Sarah G. Martin, and Deborah B. Martin. Illus., 16mo, uncut, pp. 285. Green Bay, Wis.: Published by the authors. \$1.25.
- Indiana Historical Society Publications, Nos. 7, 8, 9: The Man in History, an oration by John Clark Ridpath, pp. 48; Oustanion, a study in Indiana History, by Oscar J. Craig, pp. 32; Reminiscences by Judge C. P. Ferguson, and Life of Ziba Foote, by Samuel Morrison, pp. 25. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Co.

POETRY.

- The Complete Poetical Works of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Cambridge Edition. With frontispiece, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 689. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.
- Ghazels from the Divan of Hafiz. Done into English by Justin Huntley McCarthy. 16mo, uncut, pp. 152. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$2.
- The Temple: Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations. By George Herbert. Illus., 16mo, gilt edges, pp. 252. Macmillan & Co. \$2.
- Behind the Veil: A Poem. By James de Mille, author of "The American Baron." With frontispiece, large 4to, gilt top, pp. 30. Halifax, N. S.: T. C. Allen & Co. \$2.50.
- Created Gold, and Other Poems. By Henry Hanby Hay. Sq. 12mo, uncut, pp. 143. Philadelphia: A. E. Newton & Co. Boxed, \$2.
- Prairie Songs: Being Chants, Rhymed and Unrhymed, of the Level Lands of the Great West. By Hamlin Garland. Illus., 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 164. Stone & Kimball. \$1.25.

FICTION.

- Catherine Furze. By Mark Rutherford, edited by his friend Reuben Shapcott. 12mo, pp. 328. Macmillan & Co. \$1.
- The Recipe for Diamonds. By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne. 16mo, pp. 241. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.
- Apprentices to Destiny. By Lily A. Long, author of "A Squire of Low Degree." 16mo, pp. 348. New York: Merrill & Baker. \$1.
- Peveril of the Peak. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Dryburgh Edition. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 634. Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

NEW VOLUMES IN THE PAPER LIBRARIES.

- Arena Library Series: The Childhood of an Affinity, by Katherine E. Rand; 12mo, pp. 304. 50 cts.
- Bonner's Choice Series: The Rejected Bride, by Mrs. Southworth; illus., 16mo, pp. 450.—Only a Girl's Heart, by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth; illus., 16mo, pp. 453. Each, 50 cts.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- The Sacred City of the Ethiopians: Being a Record of Travel and Research in Abyssinia in 1893. By J. Theodore Bent, F.S.A., author of "The Ruined Cities of Mesopotamia." Illus., 8vo, uncut, pp. 309. Longmans, Green & Co. \$5.
- Days Spent on a Doge's Farm. By Margaret Symonds. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 254. The Century Co. \$2.

FOLK-LORE.

- Legends of the Micmacs. By the Rev. Silas Tertius Rand, D.D. With portrait, 8vo, pp. 432. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$3.50.

RELIGION.

- Witnesses to the Unseen, and other Essays. By Wilfrid Ward, author of "William George Ward and the Oxford Movement." 8vo, uncut, pp. 309. Macmillan & Co. \$3.
- Heart-Beats: A Book of Meditations. By P. C. Mozumdar. With portrait, 16mo, red edges, pp. 330. Geo. H. Ellis. \$1.50.
- A Chorus of Faith: As Heard in the Parliament of Religions. With introduction by Jenkin Lloyd Jones. 16mo, pp. 333. Unity Publishing Co. 50 cts.
- Memoranda Sacra. By J. Rendel Harris. 16mo, pp. 187. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.25.

STUDIES IN LAW AND ECONOMICS.

- Judicial Power and Unconstitutional Legislation: An Essay. By Brinton Cox. 8vo, pp. 415. Philadelphia: Kay & Brother.
- The Cincinnati Southern Railway: A Study in Municipal Activity. By J. H. Hollander. 8vo, pp. 116, paper. Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.

REFERENCE.

- A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. Edited by James A. H. Murray. Part 8, Section I. (Completing Vol. II.), Crouchmas—Czech. 4to, pp. 1205 to 1308. Macmillan & Co. \$1.
- The Lover's Lexicon: A Handbook for Novelists, Playwrights, Philosophers, and Minor Poets; but Especially for the Enamoured. By Frederick Greenwood. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 333. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.
- A Referendum for the Illustrations in the Garfield Edition of Gen. Lew. Wallace's Novel "Ben-Hur." By Paul Van Dyke. 16mo, pp. 50. Harper & Bros. 50 cts.
- Bibliography of the Chinookan Languages. By James Constantine Pilling. 12mo, uncut, pp. 81. Government Printing Office.
- Bibliography of the Salishan Languages. By James Constantine Pilling. 12mo, uncut, pp. 86. Government Printing Office.

EDUCATION—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

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